CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28716—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th Apr
B.L.	CLYDE	4126	570	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.L.	ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th "
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3357	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th "
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st Apr.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2383	500	A. Symons	19th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Ezgor	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	30th April.
THISBE	P. Cossovich	3.800	550	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,300	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O von HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 8, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 16th May, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."
A. SIMEON, Agent,
23, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	4000	25th April.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two-berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 12th April, 1892. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th April, noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 16th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 17th April, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th April, at 5 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION*.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.
SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued pay able in all the principal town of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. FREE OF CHARGE.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, K. & Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3327	W. S. Young	14th May.
NUBIA	3351	T. Knox	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3585	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 23, 1892.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.
SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.
Fares Rs. 200-250 to Continental Ports.
" 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.
REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.
GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.
AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.
CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.
BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.
BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.
CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.
HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

STANDARD DINNER AND BREAKFAST CROCKERY-WARE.

FOR FULL DETAILS SEE OUR LATEST GENERAL CATALOGUE, PAGES 119—123.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SKIN IRRITATION
Prevented by the use of "PELLICULINE POWDER," a soluble dusting Powder of great value, Re. 1-4 per box. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CAT'S EYE
JEWELLERY.—This pretty Jewellery is most effective at night, and has all the appearance of the Hard Stone, mounted in SILVER, as Eardrops, Brooches, Necklaces.—Illustrated Catalogues forwarded with prices, which vary from Rs. 10 to Rs. 70.
WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

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PASSENGERS

WILL FIND A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF RELIABLE GOODS,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
THORPE & CO.'S
IN
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.
SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.
SHIRTS, WHITE LONG-CLOTH, Oxford, French Prints, Flannel, Silk and Ceylon Flannel, &c.
UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.
GLOVES, Calf, Lined, Ringwood, Mittens, &c. Mufflers, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool.
BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Dressing Gowns.
WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, SCOTCH-MAUDS RUGS, and Rug Straps.
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.
GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags Cabin Dressing Bags.
LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Fitted with Basket.
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CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.

THORPE AND CO.,
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SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.
Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.
In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cat's Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.
Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.
Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.
With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.
THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HARRY CLARK & CO.,
HIGH CLASS CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.
PROFESSIONAL BREECHES MAKERS.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.
UNDER
ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.

AN ENGLISH CUTTER of High Class ability from CARR and SONS, CONDUIT ST., West.

CORRECT STYLE, GOOD FIT AND FINISH IS GUARANTEED IN EVERY INSTANCE, COUPLED WITH MODERATE CHARGES.

UNIFORM FOR ALL BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE MADE STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LATEST I. D. REGULATIONS AND HORSE GUARDS
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DRESS OF 1891.
75
Samples and irections for Self-measurement forwarded on Application.

50, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

DRYING { For preserving everything that is subject to injury from damp, CIGARS and MATCHES particularly. Price Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 5, and 10. } BOTTLES

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DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

	Rs. a.
The Sandhurst College Case	30 0
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Do. do. do. do. in electrum	57 8
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Pocket Cases of Drawing Instruments from	Rs. 15 to 50 0
Ordinary Drawing Instruments from	Rs. 7-8 to 12 8

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

	Rs. a.
Dividers from	Rs. 1-8 to 7 8
Napier Pocket Compass	10 8
Proportional Compasses	Rs. 8-8 to 11 8
Bows, Plain, Ink or Pencil, needle points	2 8
do. Electrum	4 0
Spring Bows set of 3 in. Case	Rs. 6-8, Rs. 8-8 12 8
Drawing Pens	2 0
Scales and Rules for all purposes. Protractors	Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8 and 5 8
Protractor with Phumnet, Rs. 5-8; Ivory	10 8

N.B.—Owing to the fall in Exchange our Catalogue Prices are INCREASED 10 per cent.

BOMBAY: Victoria House, Byculla; Oriental Bank Building, Fort; and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peit, City.
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

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TREACHER'S JAVA GEMS.

	Rs. a.
Java Gems No. 1, per box of 100	3 8
Java Gems No. 2, " "	3 4
Java Gems No. 3, " "	3 0
Java Nobles " "	3 4

Discount given to large Consumers.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.,
AGENTS FOR
SINGER'S CYCLES.

The following are in stock:—
BICYCLES—Safety.

The "Royal Singer," Pneumatic Tyres	Rs. 400
The "Apollo," Cushion Tyres	" 320
The "Apollo," Solid Tyres	" 200
The "Challenge," Solid Tyres	Rs. 52 to " 260

TRICYCLES—

"Singer's Straight Steered" Solid Tyres	" 360
"The Miniature" Solid Tyres	" 210

Lamps, Gongs, Tyres, and all Cycling Sundries kept in Stock. Catalogue will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.
COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M. D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his Formula.

Price 12 Annas Per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED.

SOUTH DEVON; in the Dart Valley, between Dartmoor and the Sea. TO LET, FURNISHED, from 21st June, 1892, for not less than a year (or for a longer term) a COUNTRY HOUSE standing in its own grounds of about 3 acres. One mile from Railway and Telegraph Office (Totnes, G. W. Railway). Rent £200; garden kept up by Lessor.
For particulars apply to J. A. SINCLAIR, Esq., Lahore; or to Sir M. PLOWDEN or Messrs. RENDELL and SYMONDS, Totnes, S. DEVON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th inst., being Public Holidays, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "PERSIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 12th April, 1892.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 Per Share on fully paid-up Shares of Rs. 200, each of Rs. 7½ per Share of Rs. 150 paid up (equal to 10 per cent. per annum) has been declared and will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 18th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood in the Company's Register on the 4th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH, Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 12th April, 1892.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BED-SHEETS.

FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at ..... Rs. 0 15 each.
" ... 7 ... by 4 ... " ..... " 0 12 "

Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

NARUNGO TIN MINING COMPANY, LD.

A COMPANY TO MINE TIN IN BENGAL.

PROMOTERS:—

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT and Co., Calcutta.

Share List will close at 6 P. M., on 25th April, 1892.

FOR PROSPECTUS and FORMS of Application for Shares apply to the Undersigned to whom applications for Shares and Deposit should be addressed.

EWART, LATHAM and Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons claiming against the Estate of WILLIAM THOMAS LAMB, formerly of Bombay, a Mill Manager, but late of The Limes Alderley Edge, in the County of Chester in England, who died at Crefeld, Rhenish Prussia, in Germany, on or about the 7th April, 1891, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted on the 22nd day of March 1892, to THOMAS WITHEY COPPEE, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month, from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the administrator.—Dated this 12th day of April, 1892.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN, Administrator's Attorneys.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.

WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.

CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most exprienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.

Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in a position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

E. TAGLIABUE & CO.,

MASSAUA, RED SEA.

AGENTS for the NATIONAL Bank of ITALY.

AGENTS for the FLORIO RUBATTINO Co.,

COAL CONTRACTORS for the British R. Navy.

CARDIFF COAL supplied for the present year at 30/6 free in bunders.

LANDING CONTRACTORS, at 12 annas per ton, despatching up to 500 tons daily, and 3 annas per ton of cargo from the hold into boats. Telegraphic address—TAGLIABUE, MASSAUA.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends, at Home, made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3	12 "
COQUETAS	" 3	8 "

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
" 2	" 3	12 "

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS."

VERY CHOICE

REAL BURMAHS

AND

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS

BY DIRECT IMPORTATION.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.—Having just added to our Stock a fresh consignment from our European Factories, we are now able to offer the most improved styles in neat, strongly made Crystal Face, Hunting or half Hunting cases, at Rs. 55, 65, 75 and 85. Each Watch is thoroughly regulated before delivery and guaranteed for 2 years.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BUHLOBJEE PRODSHAW, Diplomed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

IMPORTANT TO ICE FACTORIES.—A first-class ENGINEER having long experience in the Ice Manufacturing line is prepared to undertake on very moderate terms supervision, repairs and creations of Ice Machines. Apply to "F. C. E.," 58, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ASSISTANT REPORTER, WANTED, for English Daily. Address stating salary expected and qualifications to "D. J.," care of this Office.

A LADY residing in Nasik would be glad to meet with either two or three ladies, or a married couple, to share her house. For particulars regarding Board, &c., apply to MR. ARDESHIR EDULJI LAL, General Merchant, Nasik.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTON, to play long and round tunes, in case complete, Rs. 55 to Rs. 180, with 6 long and 6 round tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH MANUALS of CATHOLIC PHILOSOPHY (Stonyhurst Series) edited by Fr. Clarke, S.J., whole Series, including Supplementary Volume. Rs. 20.—CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, "ROSE HILL," (GENERAL FULLER'S Bungalow) at Matheran. Apply to M. C. MURZBAN, Public Works Offices.

TO BE LET, for 6 months, from 8th of May. Rent Rs. 200. A FURNISHED HOUSE, on Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill. Apply to E. B. CARROLL.

CROSS BUNS.—PEARSE and CO.'S Register Books are now open for the above. Price one, two, and four annas each.—Apollo Street, Fort.

FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and Colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK. Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors for Baths, Wicker-work, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Tinc cards on application.

MORNING CLASSES FOR STUDENTS of the IV. V. VI. and VII. Standards at GOWALIA TANK ROAD by an Experienced U. G. SEC-LANGS. French and Persian. Terms moderate. Apply "102," care of this Paper.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk. Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, Sole Agent for Basel Mission Hand-made Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, &c. ALL goods delivered here at Manufactory prices.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

DIRECT from America. Sole Agent in India for the Crank Tubular Storm-lantern with Bulls-eye globe, Rs. 2-8.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable; the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home, and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasganj.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

A STUDIO and its FURNITURE.—A large Camera with Lens 25 by 30, quite new, very complete, A travelling photographic tent, quite new. For sale. Apply to A. MIRZA ALLY & Co., East Street, Poona.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rumpart Row.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

RUSSIAN, FRENCH, and GERMAN LESSONS are given by Mons. Henri C. Sohn. (Parisian) T. F. L. St. Petersburgh, and Classes are also held daily in the above languages at No. 5, Hornby Row. Terms very moderate. Pupils are also attended at their own residence.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. BINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SPONGES.—A beautiful Selection of Toilet and Bathing Sponges just to hand, at very moderate prices. PISTIS & PELEKANOS, Egyptian Cigarette Manufacturers and General Tobacconists, 6, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MISERIES IN LIFE is having bad servants. Oh! do try PAT O'CONNELL & Co., and be relieved. Efficiency and success guaranteed. 46, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE TANNERY, OR LEATHER FACTORY, WITH SEVERAL BUILDINGS AT DHARAVI.

Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of Messrs. Thos. H. Moore and Co. and on account and risk of Cutlay Syed Mahomed and others, under the power of sale given in the mortgage, bearing the date 18th January, 1883, and 15th December, 1891.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with tannery or leather factory, with compound standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Dharavi, fronting on the Southern side of the Dharavi road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Cutlay Syed Mahomed and Cutlay Ahmed Mohidin, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6, 11, 13, 16, 30 standing on the name Chundoo Mooljee Khoja, containing by admeasurement 4,237 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, on the east partly by the ground of Nago Patel, partly by the ground of Maroti Appa and partly by the ground of Harri Sawan, on the west partly by the ground of Madhawrao Bhaskor and partly by the ground of Aetwar Faram, on the north partly by the ground of Allipoola and Co., and partly by the ground of Anoia Frances, on the south partly by the ground of Magull Domingo Bhundari.

And also 3 pieces of land or vacant tocca ground containing by admeasurement 1558 square yards or thereabout, with buildings and chawls standing thereon.

For particulars, plans, conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the undersigned.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer.

Bombay, April 13, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2 Ramp rt Road, above Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s office, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished substantial made household furniture made to order by Messrs. Wimbridge and John Roberts, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome Saloums, Kanga Crown Derby and Doulton table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of R. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

On account of whom it may concern, landed ex s. s. "Adowa":—

1 handsome strong English-made circular fronted miniature brougham by Brokiebank with lamps and shafts.

On account of the concerned—

1 strong English-built mail phaeton, convertible into a waggonette with a pair of strong grey Australian mares, and harness.

1 strong English-built full-sized brougham for single horse or pair, second-hand.

1 second-hand strong Victoria with removeable coach box.

1 bay Arab quiet in harness and saddle, 14-1, 9 years old.

1 chesnut Arab pony, quiet to ride.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

AUCTION sale of photographic kits of the well-known Photographers, Messrs. P. VUCCINO & Co.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the photographic materials of the well-known firm of photographers, Messrs. P. Vuccino and Co., consisting of a large number of Lenses of Dallmeyers, Voigtlander, Darlah, &c. &c., complete with cameras and stands, large number of backgrounds, Studio furniture, carpets, grass carpets, &c., &c. Chemicals of all description, albumasized papers, card-boards, burnishing machines, etc. etc.

Oil-paintings representing group of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales with his Staff, their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Patiala and Dholpur and Staff, a painting of Indian Beauty, a painting of Sir James and the late Lady Fergusen, Monochrome Photographs of celebrities, valuable negatives of 17 years' collection of Royal Personages, Dukes and Duchesses, Viceroys and Ladies, Governors and Ladies, Commanders-in-Chief and Ladies, majority of Rajahs in India, including H. H. the Nizam with several Nobles of Hyderabad, Bombay and Poona, views, caves of Adjunta and Elephanta, etc., etc., also a rich collection of portrait frames, drawing room furniture, chandeliers, Persian carpets, book cases, mirrors, etc., etc., and many other sundry articles.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17 Berkeley Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, China and Japanese vases, table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, one first-rate large size "Fortress" coal cooking stove, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of T. LANGFORD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Saloums, Kanga Crown Derby and Doulton table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Mr. J. HARTLEY.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 13, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the executrix of the last will of the late Mr. J. J. Dalal, at his residence at Breach Candy Road, opposite to Messrs. Cumoo Jaffer Soolemaan & Co., the whole of the household furniture, consisting of marble round tables, marble topped side table, dining and oval tables, glass door almirahs, wardrobes, chairs, sofas, easy-chairs, teapoys, whatnots, corner stands, musical box, with dancing dolls, pictures, clocks, tool-chests, table ornaments, toys, kerosine hanging lamps, cheval glass, looking glasses, iron and teak bed-steads with bedding, glass door, cupboards, hat-stand, watch, gold rings, drawing materials, books, scantlings, planks, doors, crow bars, picks, powras, garden plants, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND AT MATOONGA AND DADUR KHARI.

Under instructions from Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. M. and Liquidator of the estate and effects of Hajee Abdulla bin Hajee Ismail Khatib, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, and on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. respectively, on the premises the following plots of land at Matoonga and Dadur Khari:—

On THURSDAY, the 14th April, 1892, at 3 p.m.

Lot No. 1 at Matoonga:—Piece of Government Toka land, admeasuring about 1113 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 22, new No. a-15181, new Survey No. 5, 810, 72, and 104.

Lot No. 2, at Matoonga:—Piece of Government Toka land, admeasuring about 2,135 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 18 and 22, new Nos. 15,176 and 15,181, and new Survey Nos. 3-4—810, 8 11—813.

Lot No. 3, at Matoonga:—Two pieces of Government land, admeasuring about 895 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 18, 22, new Nos. 15176, 15,181 and new Survey No. 3 4—810.

Lot No. 4, at Matoonga:—1st piece of Government toka land, admeasuring about 451 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1, 1, 18, 18, 22, and 41, new Nos. 15155, a-15155, a-15175, b-15175, 15177, a-15184, a-15212, and new Survey No. 10—811.

2nd piece of Government Toka land, admeasuring about 562 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. firstly described and new Survey No. 6-812.

Lot No. 5, at Matoonga:—Piece of Government Toka land, admeasuring about 529 and six-ninth square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 14, new No. 15249, and new Survey Nos. 5—833, 7—835, 1.2.4-783, 1-D-783.

Lot No. 6, at Matoonga:—Four pieces of Government Foras land, admeasuring about 1028, 439, 701, and 305 square yards respectively, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 378, 379 3-2, and 383 and new No. 13233.

On FRIDAY, the 15th of April, 1892, at 3 p.m.

Lot No 7, at Dadur Khari:—Piece of Government Foras land admeasuring about 2,296 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 519-520, new No. 13 396, and new Survey, No. 2-3-1202 5-1/70 3-4-1076.

Lot No. 8, at Dadur Khari:—Two pieces of land admeasuring about 2,531 and 654 square yards respectively, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 465, 467, and 488, New No. 13393 and new survey Nos. 1-1244, 1-1245 and 1-2-1238.

Lot No. 9, at Dadur Khari:—Piece of Foras land, admeasuring about 737 square yards, being a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 88, 183, 475, 499, 511, 512, new Nos. 12365, new Survey No. 1-1251.

Lot No. 10, at Dadar Khari:—Piece of Government Foras land, admeasuring about 3644 and five-ninth square yards, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 426 and 520, new No. 13281, and new Survey No. 1-1133.

Lot No. 11, at Dadur Khari:—Two pieces of Foras Land, admeasuring about 598 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 396 and 442, new No. 12903 and new Survey No. 13261.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., or Messrs. Janardhun and Ardesir, Solicitors to the Official Assignee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 13, 1892.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses taken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 67 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Swadeshi Mills Company, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Doongersey Gangji—

67 bales mule 12s yarn, ordinary label.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF TENTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Port Trust Ground, behind the Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway.

2 single poled Jubbulpore tents, 12 by 12, with routies.

1 double poled Jubbulpore tent, 16 by 21.

1 double poled Swiss cottage tent, 12 by 20 with routie.

The tents are pitched on the ground, and are on view.

AUCTION SALE of the property of the New Apollo Press Company, Limited, at Lower Colaba.

Under instructions from Messrs. Meheralli Dewraj Master and Hassumbhoy Somjee, the liquidators of the New Apollo Press Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, unless previously disposed of by private contract, put up for sale, by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property of the Company.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, press houses, warehouses, and other buildings standing thereon, situate in Thomas Street, at Lower Colaba, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,369 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1, 21, 31, 35, new Nos. 16, 656, 4722, 4731, 4732, old Survey Nos. 31, 32, 33, and new Survey No. 9377 and by the Municipal ity under ward Nos. 412, 413, 414, 418, and street Nos. 51, 52, 53, 81, bounded on the east by Thomas Street, on the west by vacant ground belonging to Government, on the north partly by Thomas Street and partly by Nowrojee Cross Lane, and on the south by Jamsetjee Bunder, belonging to Government, together with all the engines, boilers, gearing shafts, presses, plant, fixtures, machinery, appliances, implements, utensils, and stores of the said Company, which are now in and about the said premises, or any or other of them or any part thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Liquidators at their office in Shamji Hassaji Street, No. 20, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Tents, No. 2, on the Esplanade, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, lamps, carpets, ornaments, &c., the property of Professor P. Peterson.

The property is on view.

The undersigned will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Sidick Hajee Oosman, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hajee Abdoola Hajee Mahomed and Hajee Fattay Mahomed Rahimtoola, the following property, known as the Silver Mill, situate at Chinchpoogly, near Kala Chowky, without the Fort, together with the machinery, engines, boilers, plant, stock, carts, waggons, tubs, implements, utensils, trade fixtures, personal chattels and effects, now standing and lying on the said premises, and used in connection with the said mill, which property consists of—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Chinchpoogly, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,650 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. M/I 69, Street No. 31 A and bounded on the east, west, and north by the property of the lessors, and on the south by Kalla Chowky, and

SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold land, containing by admeasurement 2,400 square yards, be the same little more or less, together with the messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the land firstly described, on the west by the property of Manockjee Furdoonjee Patel, on the north by the Western Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Mill, and on the south by the aforesaid Kala Chowky Road.

For particulars of property and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 37, Marine Lines, opposite the Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome substantial black-wood and teakwood household furniture made to order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, oil-paintings, China and Japanese table ornaments, a rich inlaid mahogany grand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome vis-a-vis victoria, very little used, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of C. H. HILL, Esq., C.S.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT PALI HILL ON THE DANDA ROAD.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. L. J. Fernandez, and S. S. Fernandez, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of land, situate at a place called Darat between the villages of Rajan and Chim, admeasuring 13,357 square yards or thereabouts, registered under survey No. 285 in Danda Line in the Collectorate of Thana, and bounded on the east and north by the property of Messrs. Frank Chalk and Thomas Lidbetter, on the west by the property of Mr. Fonseca and others, and on the south by the property of Braz Fernandez.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Hope Lodge," Bandora, at foot of the Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage pianoforte by John Broodwood and Sons, specially made to order, a strong built landau with a young Bay Arab horse and harness, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of A. A. ASH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

SALE OF 111 BALES TWIST.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Ld., and on account and at the risk of the purchaser Gulabrai Mungulchund.

75 bales each 400 lb. No 16s twist flower tie.
36 " " 400 lb. No. 10s twist,

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture English-made furniture, elaborately open carved furniture, fit for presentation to home friends, best electroplated ware, Bohemian and Paris porcelain transparent dinner, dessert and breakfast services, Hinks's and Ditmar's windproof lamps, superior oil-paintings, a large size pastel painting representing Moses, English built landau in very good order, one strong and light victoria, one pair of handsome and fast single and double harness, a first-rate upright pianoforte by Ronisch, imported by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, real China and Satsuma flower jars, 6gauze centanes, Persian carpets, English pier glasses, singing canaries, a large collection of choice roses, ferns, crotons, etc., the property of F. BOZZONI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, April 13, 1892.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
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"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. F. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; postage Anna

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 143 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROB

BOMBAY STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	21,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,602½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000 x i
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Chas. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	$53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	70

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100 c
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,400	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	120
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	110
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	32
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Rs. 20	177½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	900
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450 x i
Hongoll Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	470
Mahmadpura Cotton'g and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Mofasil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	422½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	245
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
Prince of Wales	90	500	500	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	910

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	485
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	75
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay Unit'd	900	1,000	1,000	25	805
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	401
Central India	6,000	500	500	40	1,040
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,075
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	680
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	430
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	935
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Kinjanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullaughs	1,500	500	500	25	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	400	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	780
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	330
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	180	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,485
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,650	1,000	1,000	70	1,780
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	710
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	425
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	742	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1235
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1165
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,45
Shoolapa ee Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	4	1,020
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	3½	790
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	235
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	7	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	475 xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	709

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c	2,40
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£ 18	—	do.	46

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	193
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	104
Bapty Brothers	6,635	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no n
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,015
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,775
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	67½	95
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	79
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	30	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Malabarance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	99
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58 xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	86
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Oct. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	992½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	100
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	25	Re. 1	18½ xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-2
China Leaf	„	24-4 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold	„	23-12 „
Do. do. new	„	24 „
Australia do.	„	24-10
Bombay do.	„	23-31
English Sovereigns	„	15-10
Do. Drazons	„	15-9
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	108-9
Do. 17½ do.	„	108-11
Carolas Dollars	„	224 Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	222 „
Five-Francs	„	208 „

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th :—Lucina (s), from Colombo. Yesterday :—Dragoman (s), from Port Said; Kapurthala (s), and I. M. S. Patrick Stewart, Karachi; Calder (s), Busreh; Persia (s), Liverpool; Zanni Stefanovich (s), Jedda; and Guayacan (s), Put back from sea.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Tresillian (s), for Hamburg; and Kt. of St. George (s), Marseilles, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 7 a.m., on Thursday, the 14th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Gwalior, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Thursday, the 14th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Bermida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Thursday, the 14th instant.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,080, the daily average being 163. The total of new patients was 871.

ST. FRANCIS OF DABUL.—The annual solemnity of the sixth *Passo* was celebrated on Sunday last, in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, at Dabul. After the first sermon by Rev. Jovita Dias, the procession emerged from the Church, and on its return, Miss DeMello, the daughter of Mr. Feleciano DeMello, sang the Veronica, standing on a raised dais which was covered with a canopy. The second sermon was delivered by Canon Faria, the Vicar.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the B. V. R. will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Band-stand, at 6 p.m. :—

Lancers	Old London ..... Coote.
Overture	Son and Stranger ..... Medelssohn.
Polka	The Bugle Call ..... M. Ostlere.
Selection	Patience ..... Winterbottom.
Aria	Siege of Corinth ..... Rossini.
Valse	Little Gleaners ..... Morrelli.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The honorary secretary and treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following local and out-station donations, from 1st November, 1891, to 31st March, 1892:—Mr. G. Cotton, Rs. 60; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Bai Dinbhai, widow of late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, each Rs. 50; the Hon'ble Sir R. West, K.C.I.E., LL.D., Rs. 30; Major G. W. Martin, and Mr. W. Richardson, each Rs. 25; Mr. A. S. Moriarty, C. S., Mr. C. Lynch, Mr. Dhacamsey Morarjee Goculdas and the Hormusjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund, each Rs. 20; Mr. Alfred Keyzer, C. S., Rs. 15; J. G. (monthly subscriber) from September, 1891 to February, 1892, Rs. 12; the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., the Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Latham, M.A., the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E., Lieut.-Col. W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., C.I.E., Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck, I. M. C., Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, H. C., Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. F. A. Little, Mr. Fred. Yorke-Smith, M.A., Mr. John C. Anderson, Barat-law, the late Mr. H. Curwen, K. T. T., Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, Mr. W. Murray, Dr. Gonsalves, Mr. C. E. Kane, L. B. K., Mr. C. P. Cooper, barat-law, Mr. C. Marcks, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. G. B. Reid, C. S., Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, Mr. Badruddin Tyabji, Bar-at-law, Mr. Virjeewandas Madowdas, Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastur, M. A., and Surgu-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, each Rs. 10; Rev. Father D. J. Pereira (monthly subscriber) from September to March, Rs. 7; Mr. Nanu N. Kothare (monthly subscriber) from October to March, Rs. 6; Mr. Rustomjee Cursetjee Banatvala, Mr. Arthur E. Trapp, Mr. Lilladhur Jairam Narranjee, Mr. Sorabjee Framjee, Mr. P. P. Byrne, J. M. R., Mr. G. C. Scaramanga, Mr. Merwanji Jehangir Mehta, Messrs. Shiavar N. Dastoor and L. G. Sampart, W. I. O.'s., Mr. E. H. Elsworthy, A. M. I. C. E., F. A. R., Mr. E. B. Carroll, M. I. C. E., Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Veerchand Deepchund, Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C. S., Mr. A. Shewan, C. S., Dr. L. P. De Rozario, L.M., Mr. Hajee Peermakomed Allarakia, Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, Mr. R. M. Sayani, M.A., Mr. Dorabji Pallonjee Powalla, Mr. L. Hormusjee Bottlewalla, Mr. E. C. Monod, F. C., Mr. F. Stockinger, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. Birdwood, C. S., Mr. S. Tomlinson, C. E., Mr. D. Fernandes, Dr. F. E. Davur, and Mr. A. S. DeSouza, each Rs. 5; sums under Rs. 5, 20.

A SMART FEMALE THIEF.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Hindu woman, named Manjula *alias* Jani *alias* Ramla, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having, on the 18th of January last, stolen gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,110 the property of another woman, named Bhagi. It appeared that the parties lived together in one house during the month of December last, and the accused woman suddenly left the house in January without paying the rent. After staying a few days elsewhere, she again returned to the prosecutrix's house and entreated her to allow her to lodge with her for a few days as she had been driven out of her own house. The prosecutrix taking compassion on the woman allowed her to remain in the house until she could get another suitable lodging. On the 18th of January the prosecutrix before going to sleep took off her ornaments which were worth Rs. 1,000 and put them in a canvass bag. The temptation proved too strong for Manjula and she stole the bag containing the ornaments, and decamped. She then went to another woman, named Thaee and requested her to give her shelter in her room, repeating the story that she had been turned out of her own house. Thaee fell a victim in the same way and was robbed by Manjula who one night fled taking with her Thaee's ornaments which were worth about Rs. 110. She reached Poona where she was arrested by the police on suspicion, but an acquaintance of hers having given her a good character, and there being no evidence so far against her she was permitted to go. She enjoyed her freedom till a few days ago, a friend of Bhagi's happening to be in Poona, saw and recognised the female thief. Information was wired to the Bombay Police, but before she could be arrested, she discovered that her whereabouts had been traced, and at once pledged the major portion of the stolen ornaments with a Marwaree. She then fled to Munoor, but she was followed, and arrested by the police and brought back to Bombay for trial. The police, on enquiry, recovered the ornaments from the Marwaree at Poona. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to undergo two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE J. N. PETIT PARSEE ORPHANAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to raise my voice through the medium of your paper regarding the J. N. Petit's Parsee Orphanage, where, besides the Parsee orphans and destitute children, there is an arrangement made for the reception of paid boarders. But the charges for the paid boarders are so high that a poor working man with a large family, especially one living up-country, where there is hardly any chance of educating his children according to the requirement of the Zoroastrian doctrine, and who needs such help the most can hardly meet the cost. Some time ago, when I raised my humble voice in a much more piteous strain than this in the Gujerati weeklies, on the subject, the answer given was that the expenditure is so great in the already filled up institute and the funds are so low, that it required help from other wealthy Parsee gentlemen. As it is the managers cannot, I am told, reduce the charges below Rs. 15, therefore to make the path easy for struggling Parsees in the mofussil I hope some of the wealthy members of the Parsee community will come to the rescue, and give a helping hand to the Orphanage.—Yours, &c.,

PHEROZSHAW MERWANJEE UDVARIA.
Ahmedabad, 11th April.

DIVINE SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.
6 p.m.—Service of Venitence and Address.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9-40 a.m.—Matins and Address to Children.
8 p.m.—Evensong, Sermon and Metrical Litany.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Bombay, in the Victoria Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

AN ALLEGED UNAUTHORISED SALE OF PROPERTY.

AHMEDBHOY HUBBIBHOY VS. MOULVI HIDAYATULLA BIN MOULVI BISHAXUTULLA AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this suit in which the plaintiff prayed that he may be declared entitled to the property, the subject matter of the suit, as against the defendants; that they be decreed to deliver up possession of it to him, and to pay him Rs. 200 per month from 8th January 1891, for rent until possession is given, and, to account to him for the rents received by them, &c. Mr. Budruddin and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Ardasir, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Starling and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardaser, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the first defendant; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodhar, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the other three defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that, by an indenture dated the 8th January 1891, the first defendant granted to the plaintiff a piece of land, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, knownas "Forbes House," situate on the north side of Valpakhadi Road, to hold into the plaintiff, his heirs, and assigns for ever. The first defendant was in possession of the property and refused to deliver up possession. The latter three defendants alleged that they, with their brother, Ebrahimbhoy Rahimbhoy, were the real owners of the property sold, that the first defendant was merely their nominee, that the sale was made without their knowledge and consent, and that they are in possession of the property. The plaintiff said he had no knowledge as to whether the first defendant was such nominee, but he submitted that, even if such was the case, the sale was binding on the other defendants who, he believed, had knowledge of it.

MR. Justice Farran, in delivering judgment, said that on the 22nd March 1890 the first defendant, the moulvi, signed a contract whereby he contracted to sell "Forbes House" to the plaintiff for Rs. 21,000; and on the 8th January 1891, he conveyed the premises to the plaintiff. The suit, as originally framed, was filed against the moulvi; but the other defendants who claimed to be beneficial owners of the premises were added as defendants to the suit, which was now of a rather complex nature. His lordship regarded Ebrahim and the moulvi as completely identified, and regretted that Ebrahim had not been formally placed as a defendant upon the record. The case made by the moulvi and Ebrahim was that it was their intention to bind Ebrahim's interest only by the contract of sale, and that this was to be the real effect of the documents though it was in form an absolute sale of the whole, and that Rs. 4,000 of the consideration money, Rs. 21,000, were never paid. Notwithstanding the evidence of the moulvi and of Ebrahim, his lordship saw no reason to think that the plaintiff entered into the contract to purchase otherwise than in good faith and under the belief that he was buying "Forbes House" for a fair price from those entitled to sell it. He knew that the moulvi was the legal owner, and that Ebrahim, if not the manager, was the ruling spirit in his family and represented them before the public. Independently of the evidence of the moulvi and Ebrahim, there was nothing to create a want of good faith on the part of the plaintiff, and the Court had his own evidence that he purchased under the bona fide belief that he was getting a good title to the whole property. His lordship thought that the moulvi, when he signed the document, knew perfectly well that he was contracting to sell all the estate vested in him as trustee, and that he signed it honestly as he had done in the case of the agreement to mortgage, believing that Ebrahim represented the family in the transaction. His lordship had come to a clear conclusion upon the evidence that the moulvi and Ebrahim would have had no defence to this suit had the added defendants not intervened, and that the plaintiff purchased the property from moulvi and Ebrahim bona fide, believing that he was getting a good title to what he purchased. His lordship considered, however, that there was sufficient in the circumstances known to the plaintiff to put him upon enquiry as to the true ownership of the property; and that he ought certainly to have made further enquiry than from Ebrahim himself. His lordship next considered the point whether the added defendants were found by the conveyance executed by their nominee, the moulvie, and to which their brother Ebrahim assented. The question remained whether Ebrahim sold without the consent and knowledge of the family. It was certainly difficult to believe that he did. Even if he did not tell them the name of the purchaser, he would have mentioned the contract. There was certainly a strong a priori presumption that he told them of it. The circumstances in connection with the execution of the conveyance showed that the plaintiff did not desire to conceal it from the added defendants. If it was proved that one of the added defendants had notice of the plaintiff's purchase, it was quite impossible to believe, he said, that the others did not know of it also. The defence amounted to a scheme on the part of all the defendants to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit of his purchase. The fact that Ebrahim gave instruction and help to the solicitors of both the moulvi and of the added defendants, and that thus all were working in concert to defeat the plaintiff, made the scheme not an improbable one. All, however, that his lordship need hold was that the added defendants knew of, and acquiesed in the plaintiff's purchase. The plaintiff was entitled to the declaration he sought and to possession of the premises and to mesne profits at the rate of Rs. 800 per annum from the 8th January 1891, and to judgment and costs. He would also be allowed further means profits to be determined in execution from the date of judgment until possession was given to him. His lordship found on the issues that the first defendant was in possession of the premises through his beneficiaries, the added defendants and Ebrahim, but not in actual possession thereof, and that the consideration money was paid in full to the first defendant.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury.

CAUSING MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

Prag Sewdayal, a Purdesee, in the employ of the Wadia Mills Company, was again placed at the bar on a charge of causing mischief by fire, in burning down a hut belonging to another Purdesee, named Jugonnath Prag. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. D. D. Davur appeared for the accused.

The evidence for the Crown having been concluded, Mr. Davur, in addressing the jury on behalf of the accused, said the case had been grossly exaggerated by the witnesses for the prosecution, who in giving their evidence had allowed themselves to be carried away by their imagination. The learned counsel thought it ridiculous to suppose that the prisoner, in the presence of others threatened the procecutor, when requested by the latter to remove his hut, and in alluding to the origin of the fire pointed out there might have been a thousand and one causes for it. There was the possibility that one of the inmates after cooking the evening meal had allowed the smouldering embers to be placed near the grass, and under these circumstances he asked the jury whether they could come to a satisfactory conclusion regarding the guilt of the prisoner. Looking at the improbabilities of the case as set forth in the evidence given by the Crown witnesses, Mr. Davur said that even supposing that the accused had set fire to the grass, he would have had ample time, before the inmates of the hut rushed out, to get back to the mill. Under the circumstances was it likely that his client would have remained on the spot and allowed himself to be identified by the light from the flames? The learned counsel thought such a contention was untenable and stated that it could only have been the imagination and excitement of the prosecutor and his servant on the night the hut was destroyed that had induced them to believe they had seen anyone about the place. Regarding the evidence given in the case by a policeman who had stated he found the remains of a box of watches outside the hut after the fire, Mr. Davur contended that there was nothing in the incident to criminate the accused, as it was quite likely that the match-box had been carried out from the hut when the contents of the burning cadjan-shed were being removed by the inmates. It had been said that the motive for the offence was caused by the prisoner feeling aggrieved at the prosecutor telling him to remove his (prisoner's) shed on the morning before the fire. In reference to that point he intended to call the evidence of a Municipal Inspector to show that the accused had pulled down the objectionable structure about three days before the fire, and he would also call other watchmen employed in company with the accused at the Wadia Mill, to show that he was on duty on the night of the fire and could not have been absent from the mill premises without being noticed.

Mr. Davur then proceeded to call evidence for the defence, one of the witnesses, the Municipal Inspector stating that the Municipal Commissioner had lately given orders for the removal of hundreds of cadjan-sheds on the island. The evidence not being concluded at 5 p.m., the Sessions were further adjourned till 10 a.m. to-day (Wednesday.)

AT last, writes a Calcutta contemporary, the welcome rain has come to allay the dust and cool the atmosphere. On Monday there was a little rain in Calcutta, and a mighty storm seemed to be passing in the direction of Barrackpur. On Wednesday, Calcutta had a really good downpour, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—TUESDAY.

(Before KHAN BAHADOOR HORMUSJEE DADABHOY, FOURTH JUDGE.)

IMPORTANT DECISION TO MERCHANTS.

CHENBASAPPA SHRISHELAPA AND OTHERS VS. CHATURBHOOJ HURIDAS & CO.

MESSRS. ATMARAM and Koyajee appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Rustomjee Patel represented the third defendant, Nathoo Oomersey. Mr. Balorushna, of Messrs. Balorushna and Peerozshaw, for the fourth defendants, Dossa and Hoorjee, and Mr. Oonwalla represented the fifth defendant, Khatao Nanoo, while the first and the second defendants appeared in person.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—A judgment must go against the first defendant upon his admission, against the second by default, and against the fifth as he had failed to prove the fact of separation from the firm of Chaturbhooj Morarji. The question is whether the third and fourth defendants, Dossa and Nathoo, are to be held responsible for a debt incurred by the firm after their withdrawal from it in the absence of a public notice or otherwise to that effect, having regard to the provisions of sec. 109 of the Evidence Act and sec. 264 of the Contract Act. The following facts were either admitted or proved. In October 1866, a deed of copartnership was executed by the defendants. It was a trading partnership. The name of the firm was Chaturbhooj Morarji and Company, that being the name of the first defendant. Chaturbhooj was a monied man at the time, and the rights of the other defendants were cut down by severe restrictions being placed upon them as to the management of the business of the copartnership. There has been no evidence that Dossa and Nathoo ever held themselves out as partners to the public or to the plaintiff. The plaintiff was not aware of the existence of the partnership agreement or that Dossa and Nathoo were connected with the firm either as partners or servants of the firm. They have not in any way allowed themselves to be out as partners to the public much less to the plaintiff. They retired from the firm, Dossa in 1878, and Nathoo in 1881. They gave no notice of any kind of their withdrawal until the year 1889. The plaintiff had not dealt with the defendant's firm. It is argued for the plaintiff that assuming these facts to be established, Dossa and Nathoo are nevertheless liable to the plaintiff, as they omitted to notify the fact of their separation in accordance with sec. 264 of the Contract Act. It was further contended that this view of the law was fortified by certain observations of Garth, C. J. I. L. R., 8, Cal. 678. Sec. 264 enacts that persons dealing with a firm will not be affected by a dissolution of which no public notice has been given unless they themselves had notice of such dissolution. Now, if sec. 264 has the effect ascribed to it, it would be a material alteration of the pre-existing law on this point. That law is compressed in a single chapter of about twenty-five sections. Before the Court can accede to this contention it must satisfy itself by a careful examination of the English cases that such was the intention of the Legislature, the more so as this was not a subject surrounded with technical distinctions and refinements which the Indian Legislature may be supposed to have intended to push away from its path. In Broom's commentaries, at page 548, the rule of law is enunciated thus :—"The liability of a dormant partner as of an active partner will cease on his retirement from the firm except *quoad* such persons as at the time of contract knew him to be a partner. To those parties notice of withdrawal should be given, though none others are entitled to it." The cases cited by the author fully sustain these propositions. Take, for example, Carter vs. Whalley, 1 B. and Ad. 11. One Sanders was sued jointly with Whalley and others trading as Pias Modoo Colliery Company as acceptors of a bill of exchange. Sanders, it was admitted, had not given notice of his retirement to the public or the plaintiff. Counsel for the plaintiff conceded that Evans vs. Drummond, 4 Esp. 89, was against him, but he sought to distinguish it on the ground that that case related to a dormant partner. Sanders was, by the unanimous judgment of the court, exonerated from liability to the plaintiff. Littledale, J., says :—"It is said Sanders ought to have proved some notice received by plaintiff of his separation, and it is true that if plaintiff at any previous time knew Sanders to be a member such notice ought to be shown. He goes on to say that where all the names in a firm appear the presumption would be that every one knows who the partners are, but there is no room for such a presumption where there is a nominal firm. Says Parke, J., in the same case :—"In order to render Sanders liable on the ground of absence of notice, it was necessary that he should have been known as a member of the firm to the plaintiff, either by direct transactions or public notoriety." Heat vs. Samson and Evans, 4 B. and Ad. 177, proceeded on the same principle. "It is to be borne in mind," says Parke, J. "that Evans who never held himself out to the plaintiff as a partner, could be liably only by reason of the authority which Samson really possessed." And this authority which resulted from the relationship of partnership, was determined by the dissolution of the partnership between them. Taunton and Patteson, J. J., rested their decision on the ground that a dormant partner may retire from the firm without giving notice to the world. If by dormant partner is meant the same thing as a partner unknown to the plaintiff or to the world at large, and that I take to be the meaning of the term, Taunton and Patteson, J. J., based their judgment precisely upon the ground taken by Parke, J. The true reason for this exception to the rule requiring notice is stated in Lindley on partnership, at page 221, as follows :—"As he was never known to be a partner no one can have relied on his connection with the firm, or truly allege that when dealing with the firm, he continued to rely on the fact that the dormant partner was still connected therewith." Almost all the cases in which even an ostensible partner has been held liable for debts and liabilities incurred by his partners since the dissolution of the firm or his separation from it will be found to range themselves under one or the other of two heads—1. The name of the retiring partner is also the name of the firm or a component part of it. Parkin vs. Carruthers, 3 Esp. 248, is a good example of this doctrine. Parkin, Campbell and Co. was the designation of the firm. Campbell had withdrawn himself, but the partnership was still continued in the old name presumably to his knowledge. Brown vs. Leonard, 2 Chitty 120, is another instance. Or there is a continual holding out, Mulford vs. Griffin, 1 Fos and Fin. 145, is illustrative of the second head, and see ss. 245 and 246 of the Contract Act, and s. 115 of Act I of 1872. In Storey on partnership the whole subject is elaborately discussed, and the result of the authorities is stated thus, "I am aware that the liability of an ostensible partner (who has retired) is made to attach unless the partner has given public notice of the dissolution." Commenting on Parkin vs. Carruthers (supra) the learned author states that the text contained the true principle. "In this case, Campbell's name was in the name of the firm." Where a partnership is in fact dissolved by the retirement of a partner, who is known, but whose name is not in the firm, it does not seem right to make him liable to third persons who afterwards trust the firm, without knowing who composed it at the time or of the previous connection of the retiring partner. His case does not, under such circumstances, seem essentially to differ from that of a dormant partner, for such persons give no credit to him." In support of this proposition, he quotes the case of Carter vs. Whalley (supra). Lord Lindley does not state the proposition so broadly but judging from a footnote, at page 214, of his work on partnership the inclination of his mind would appear to be in the same direction. At page, 46 he puts this case.—"A and B carry on business in the name of X and Co. Neither A nor B hold themselves out as member of the firm to any one who does not know of their connection with it. If A retires from the firm and gives no notice of his retirement he will still be liable to old customers of the firm; but A will incur liability to new customers of X and Co., who never heard of him." And see Newsome vs. Coles, 2 Camp 617, for a practical application of this doctrine. There, however, the dissolution was advertised in the Gazette. This brief examination satisfies the court that section 264 is not an exhaustive exposition of the law relating to partnerships. That was the view taken of the section by the Calcutta High Court in I. L

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Re. 10.
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THE ARMY, NAVY, & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD.,
OF
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,
Beg to announce that the
PHARMACY DEPARTMENT
of this Society is
NOW OPEN
TO
Shareholders, Ticketholders, and the General Public of India.
Dated 11th April, 1892.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.
For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.
For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and other 1,001 Delicacies,
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TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND THEIR AGENTS.
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Almost all the Cotton Produce pass through my hands and I can, therefore, purchase the best Cotton on Moderate Commission.
Cotton Merchants and their Agents are requested to send for samples first and then order their Purchase.
Further Particulars can be had on application to
OOSMAN JAMALL,
Owner, Palitana Cotton Ginning Factory, Kattyawar.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,
WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles ; or for doz. set Rs. 33, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.
This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon ; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Tresillian 1,589 tons, Captain Roberts Marton, cleared yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F J Raffin, will sail to-day for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 329 pilgrims as passengers.

THE s s Dragoman, 1,785 tons, Captain A S Nash, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said (30th March), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain J Lovell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 40 cases opium, and 59 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 167 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (9th instant) via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, Mr J Kenny as cabin and 209 deck passengers.

THE s s Lucina, 1,689 tons, Captain J G Greig, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Middlesbro (22nd January) via Port Natal and Colombo, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :— Mr A W Turing, Mr R O Creagh, Mr Reynolds, Master Reynolds and 65 deck.

THE s s Kt of St George, 2,999 tons, Captain J P Bevis, cleared yesterday for Naples, Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr McMillan, Lieut M Campbell, Major and Mrs Abbott, Mr and Mrs Buchanan and infant, Mrs Hill and infant, Major Mainswaring, Mrs Algar, 2 children and one native servant.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut Allen, Mr Motiram S Advani, Miss Batten, Captain A H Block, Sargn-Major E Burroughs, Lieut R O Creagh, Mrs A K H Day, Miss Luckie, Col and Mrs More Molyneux, Lieut W J Mangles, Mr James Moir, Lieut H H Nurse, Mrs Pechell, Lieut W J Ryder, Major and Mrs E A Smith, Miss G S Smith, Lieut A H Turing, Mr W Williams, Lieut W W Warner, and Mr William Watson. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.F. of Inverness	1709	Wilson	A	W & A Graham & Co
,, Cy. of Dundee	2612	Halley	B	Sir C Forbes & Co
,, Hoseinee	993	Raffin	C	B P S N Co
,, Rowtor	1510	Holman	D	J Mackintosh & Co
,, N. Hall	2139	Owens	E	E Bates & Co
,, Bormida	1499	Susina	F	F Bozzoni.
,, R. Harrowing	1636	Hughoson	G	K Nixon & Co.
,, White Hall	1792	Mill	H	J K Nixon & Co
,, Arroyo	2303	Samuel	K	B Craig & Co
,, River Indus	2255	Scott	L	T Morrison & Co
,, Wildcroft	1916	Oneal	M	
,, Taif	878	Hannah	N	Haji Cassum & Co
,, Tyndale	1391	Moore	O	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Tresillian	1569	Marton	P	B Craig
,, Ismailia			Q	K Nixon & Co.
,, Trewidden	1682	Stevens	30 tons crane	B Craig & Co
,, Eleanor	1226	Fill	alongside	

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Poonani ..... Nacoda ..... Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba, mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK

			No.	
S.S. St. Hubert	1992	McPherson	3	K Nixon & Co
,, Teheran	1071	Jophson	4	
,, Gwalior	1602	Speck	5	P & O S N Co.
,, Urbino	1542	Kerr	6	F Muir & Co
,, Inchbarra	2638	Major	7	J Morrison & Co
,, Kt. of St. George	2999	Bevis	8	K Nixon & Co
,, Niagara	1478	McConachie	9	K Nixon & Co.
,, C. Branch	1845	Pitchers	10	J Mackintosh & Co
,, W Water	1843	Hall	12	K Nixon and Co.
,, Aston Hall	2234	McFee	13	E Bates & Co.
,, Buckingham	1876	Scorgie	15	W & A Graham & Co
,, Bombay	2349	Major	16	J Mackintosh & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Krishna ..... ,, 449 tons ..... Shepherd & Co
,, Savitree ..... 227 ,, ... do.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Lucina (s)	Greig	Colombo.
13	Dragoman (s)	Nash	Port Said, March 30.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, April 9.
	Calder (s)	Lovell	Buseh, April 1.
	Persia (s)	Hutchinson	Liverpool, March 16
	L. T. S. P. Stewart	Townsend	Karachi, April 3.
	Z. Stefanovich (s)	Gionis	Jedda, April 2.
	Guayacan (s)	Steele	Put back from sea.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Tresillian (s)	Marton	Hamburg.
	Kt. of St. George (s)	Bevis	Marseilles, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Karagola, Tice, for Karachi, &c.
,, Hoseinee, Raffin, for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Iran, for Liverpool.
,, Nethercby Hall, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
,, Millfield, for Hamburg.
,, Persia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVAL.
7 Maharani s ..... Budd ..... Rangoon, April 1.
,, Wardha s ..... Wadge ..... Bombay, March 24.
Clan Grant s ..... Dalley ..... Liverpool, Feb 27.

DEPARTURES.
April 7.—Steamers Chelydra and Komola, ship Frank Pendleton, barques King Alfred and Quathlamba.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVALS.
8 Niobe s .... Calcutta.
Shahjehan s .... Rangoon.
9 Camorta s .... Bombay.

April. DEPARTURES.
8 Sirdhana s .... Negapatam.
Bhopal s .... Calcutta.
Landaura s .... Bombay.
Niobe s .... Colombo.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Departures. Date.	To
Feb.					
13	Marathon H M's	Hill	Somali coast.		
Mar.					
21	Dalhousie I G	Hooper	Somali coast.	28	Somali coast
24	Congo	Rowe	Cardiff	31	Pondicherry
25	Siam	Weighell	Bombay	4	Bombay
26	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	30	Hodeida
27	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.	29	Somali coast
	Meyun	Wilson	Somali coast.		Somali coast
28	Shannon	Edwards	Bombay	28	London
	Caledonian	Paydenot	China		Marseilles
	Clan Buchanan	Alexander son	Calcutta		London
	Peninsulnr	Loggins	London		Bombay
	Neckar	Roben	China		Bremen
29	Orono	Cain	London	29	Marmugao
	Elektra	Bellen	Bombay	30	Trieste
	Dunera	Smith	Calcutta		London
30	Almora	Ingram	London		Bombay
	Rosario	Brown	Bombay		Hull
	Kilmorack	Bell	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Tehran	Jephson	Jeddah		Bombay
	Clan McNab	Crockete	Madras		London
	Pelikan	Klickert	Rotterdam	1	Batavia
	Flamingo	Sholten	Rotterdam	2	Batavia
	Merkara	Borgemann	London	30	Calcutta
31	Atlantic	Main	Calicut	31	Port Said F O
	Yang'tse	Schmitz	Marseilles		China
	Arkanoel H. gun boat	Ampugnani	Mussowa	1	Mussowa
	Sheik Berkhud	Williams	Perim		Perim
	Mirzapore	Harvey	Bombay		London
Apl.					
1	Gorji	Saunders	Persian Gulf		London
	Golsboro	Edwards	Moulmein		Port Said F O
	Aberfeldy	Gerry	Moulmein		Malta F O
2	Tarpeia	Stevenson	Akyab	2	Port Said F O
	Missir	Damir	Jeddah		
	Bonwell Tower	Purse	Cardiff		
	Dalhousie I G	Hooper	Somali coast.		
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.	4	Somali coast
	Thornaby	Jones	Rangoon	2	Port Said F O
3	Whitefield	Dalziel	Bassein	3	Port Said F O
	Raisby	Stockdale	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Adowa	Paton	Buseh		Jeddah
	Africa	Franks	London	4	Zanzibar
	Engenie	Hansen	Bassein	3	Port Said F O
	Meyun	Wilson	Somali coast.		

Aden, 3rd April 1892.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 11th April 1892.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... 29·735
Temperature of the Air ..... 85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... 79·2
Dew Point ..... 77·1
Relative humidity of Air ..... 0·769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10 ..... 0·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day) 92·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ..... 67·3
General Direction of Wind* ..... WNW. SSE. S. WNW. NW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... WNW. 219
* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.

BAR SILVER was ½d. per oz. higher in London yesterday, at 39⅞d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities advanced ¼ per cent. in Fours, to £67⅝, being unaltered in the other denomination at £66⅛ ; and in New York the metal was ¼ cent higher, at 87 cents with demand Exchange on London lower to the same extent, at 4·87½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 290,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 87·25 to 87·30 cents Consols in London were unchanged at 96½ ; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 108. The market rate of discount on short London Bills remain at 1 per cent., but on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper it was ⅛ higher, at 1⅛ per cent. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England again yesterday, making a quarter of a million in two days. Rs. 20,000 of extra Council Bills at Madras were placed yesterday at 1s. 3d., the rate at which the Wire Transfer on Bombay went on Saturday. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate in India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it 1s. 3 1-16d. Braziers' Copper was 10s. higher, at £54 10s. per ton ; Yellow Metal being quoted at 5¼. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 96¼ ; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at Frcs. 25·18.

The London Sheep Skin Sale closed yesterday ; with Madras Skins firm and prices 2d. per lb. higher, and Bombay Skins also firm at an advance of 1½d. per lb. The total number of Sheep Skins sold was 630,000 out of the 660,000 offered.

The Wheat Market was steady at an advance of ½d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 1½d. and 6s. 9½d. respectively per cental, Ex-Quay. Linseed was quiet ; but Bombay Seed was 6d. per quarter higher, at 38s. 6d. Ex-Quay.

A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. was established in the spot price of American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3½d. ; and Arrivals were 3-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3⅞d. for April and April-May deliveries and 3 29-32d. for August-September. Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed firm ; Surats with a hardening tendency ; and Arrivals steady ; the total day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was another 1-16 cent higher, at 7 cents, while July Futures were 9 points higher, at 7·06 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales ; and this season's figures to date now give the following comparison with those for the two previous years in the same time :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts.....	10,000	12,000	7,000
Two days' do.	17,000	22,000	8,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891...	6,544,000	6,330,000	5,604,000

Locally, Cotton has been firm in tone to-day, and a further rise in prices of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy has taken place in sympathy with the governing markets ; but business has been upon only moderate scale. Exporters have bought 1,300 bales, composed of 500 each of Bengals, at Rs. 160-1 ; and Indore, at Rs. 151 ; 200 Akote Ginned, at Rs. 161 ; and 100 Broach, at Rs. 181 ; while the Mills have taken only 800 bales, say 450 Julgaum, at Rs. 158 ; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 148 ; and 50 each of Veerumgaum, at Rs. 155 ; Kodinar, at Rs. 149 ; and Bengal, at Rs. 148 per candy.

WHEAT has been firm at previous quotations, all round, but not more than a moderate business has transpired.

SEEDS have been steady in tone with a moderate business passing. This evening's quotations, however, are ¼ anna per cwt. lower for *Linseed*, and one anna higher for *Rapeseed*, as follows :—

Linseed	Rs. 6-10-6 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 7-4-0 to ,, 7-5-0 ,,
,, ,, Cawnpore	,, 6-8-0 to ,, 6-10-0 ,,
,, Red	,, ,, 6-3-0 to ,, 6-5-0 ,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and Tuesday were as follows :—

Cotton	22,271 bales.
Wheat	117,218 owts.
Linseed	61,268 ,,
Rapeseed	39,276 ,,
Gingelly	6,638 ,,
Poppyseed	3,074 ,,
Groundnuts	3,336 ,,
Castorseed	3,607 ,,

FREIGHTS are quieter again. Business has been done for April shipment to Continental ports at 17s. 6d. per ton. for Cotton.

EXCHANGE opened 1-32d. lower than yesterday's closing quotations, and there was a fair enquiry for Bank Paper, but rates were not maintained, and gradually fell 1-16d. ; while in Private Paper, no Bills coming out, rates also receded 1-16d. without, however, attracting sellers, and the market closed weak as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-16d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3½d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 11-32d. ,,
Francs 3 months' sight	1·61¼ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, but no further decline from yesterday evening's rates for Fours has taken place. On the contrary, towards the close an advance of 1-16 per cent. was established, rates closing at 106 15-16 for Fours for cash, 106¼ for the next settlement ; and 106⅜ for the May account, 104 is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—We note an advance of Rs. 5 each in Empress, James Greaves and Queen Mill shares ; of Rs. 10 in Connaught ; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas ; and of Rs. 10 in Maneckji Petit, at our revised quotations this evening. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower ; National Bank shares have advanced Rs. 3.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 11.
The Anchor Line steamer Roumania left here for Bombay day before yesterday evening.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 11.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai arrived here from Colombo day before yesterday afternoon.

TRIESTE, APRIL 11.
The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Elektra arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 12.
The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PENANG, APRIL 12.
The s. s. Venetia, extra, left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 11.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats hardening tendency.
Good Dhollera 3½
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight 1-3 1-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account 96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes 96½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 67
4½ per cent. ,, ... 36½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 108
Bar Silver 39½

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th April, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	12	2	15 p.m.	..	24
Suez	12	2	46 p.m.	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 12th April, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	42	—	6
,, Kurrachee	..	25	—	1
,, Madras	..	49	—	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

STIVEN.—At Sea, between Bombay and Aden, Kathleen Rose, the youngest and beloved child and only daughter of John and Lizzie Stiven, aged 18 months.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PARAKH.—April 12, at his residence, Khetwady, opposite 11th Lane, Dadabhoy Rustomjee Parakh, son-in-law of Nanabhoy Framjee Davur. Funeral at 3 p.m. to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GOODRICH.—April 7, at Coimbatore, the wife of Wynne Goodrich, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWN.—March 24, at Meerut, 2nd Lieutenant E H F Brown, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, aged 23 years.
BUCHAN.—April 5, at the Gourepore Jute Mill, Naihati, John Buchan, aged 37.
GLEESON.—March 30, at Mussoorie, Edward John Gleeson, aged 61 years and 8 months.
GORDON.—April 8, at Vepery, Madras, Mrs. Jessy Gordon, widow of the late Mr Ebenezer Gordon, aged 69 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1892.

IN referring yesterday to the recent discussion of the opium question in England we dealt exclusively with its excise—that is to say its Indian—aspects. It was to these that Sir William Hunter confined himself in his weighty contribution to the *Times*, and it was with these alone that the Government of India dealt in their recent despatch to the Secretary of State. But it is represented that the Government of India continue to force their opium upon the Chinese, ruining countless millions in body and soul for the sake of revenue. Those who assert this have, at starting, a palpable advantage over their opponents. They pretend that all the angels are on their side ; all the devils on the side of the others. And the answer, made honestly and with a good conscience though it be, can never be put on as high a ground as the charge which provokes it. The defenders of the opium trade, whether in India or in China, make no pretence of any special regard for the higher interests of their fellow-creatures. They would be hypocrites if they did ; and so they leave pleadings upon that basis to the other side, content if they can prove that the practices they are supporting are justified by considerations of expediency, that no moral objection can honestly be urged against them, and that serious harm would be done if they were suddenly and thoughtlessly abolished. In the court of reason—and of conscience too, for that matter—they would be under no disadvantage ; at Exeter Hall the case is different, and wherever the Anti-Opium people have first had a hearing much false sentiment has to be counteracted by controversialists who have nothing to say to the emotions, however confident may be their appeals to the good sense of their audience. Good sense, however, has seldom proved a motive force sufficiently powerful to keep a popular agitation going, and we question if a Society for the Defence of the Opium Traffic, though it might tear to tatters the case of the fanatics on the other side, would live through a Parliamentary Session. The real Society for the Defence of the Opium Traffic is the Government of India, but Government, though they may confute their enemies twenty times a week in memoranda and despatches, must not meet them on platforms, and even in Blue-Books they are restrained from calling Heaven to witness to the wickedness of the other side. From all which it will be seen that if the truth about this matter is to prevail, it will have to fight its way under certain solid disadvantages, for the controversialist who in these days manages to win by putting pure reason against the passions of people who hurl damnation through the land for the furtherance of their cause, must have a very good case.

Yet a very good case it is with which the shrieking brotherhood can be met, no matter the point at which the argument is taken up. Take, for example, the historical aspect of the question. Until recently it used to be thought a safe thing for the other side to pretend that the Chinese knew nothing of opium until the English sent it to them. There is now a whole body of evidence that opium was manufactured in China long before the first English factory was established in India. It was entered in the Chinese tariffs as far back as 1589 ; the Portuguese carried it to China long before the English flag was seen in the China Seas ; and when the East India Company shipped it there they did so in response to a demand that had long existed, and that had been freely met by the home product and by foreign supplies. Coming down more nearly to our own days, there is one living witness in whose presence it must have required considerable hardihood for the Anti-Opiumists at Mr. Batten's meeting to assert that opium is forced upon the Chinese. Mr. Lay, who was Chinese Secretary to Lord Elgin's Mission at the signing of the Treaty of Tientsin, has put on record what actually happened on that occasion. The allegation, be it remembered, is that Indian opium is forced on the Chinese against their will. And this is what Mr. Lay says :—"When I came to opium I enquired what course they (the Chinese negotiators) proposed to take in respect to it. The answer was, 'We have resolved to put it into the tariff as foreign medicine.' I urged a moderate duty in view of the cost of the collection, which was agreed to. This represents with strict accuracy the amount of the 'extortion' resorted to. The Chinese Government admitted opium as a legal article of import, not under constraint, but of their own free will, deliberately." The late Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, the Secretary to the Mission, confirmed this statement. The evidence, indeed, in this sense is so complete that no honest controversialist can keep up the pretence that opium is sent to China under any compulsion from the British Government. The essential fact in regard to that part of the case is that the Chinese are free to put a stop to opium imports at a year's notice, but that as they derive two millions sterling a year from them, or one-third of their entire revenue, they very much prefer that the trade should continue, and are by no means thankful to the party at home who are so anxious to deliver them from it. Then there is the familiar fact that all over China the cultivation of opium is increasing, till the imports from India constitute an exceedingly small part of the whole consumption. Mr. Batten produced abundant evidence on the point—a mere sample, however, from masses of evidence well-known to everyone who has studied the question. Chinese prohibitions of opium cultivation, which have done duty on many a platform in England, have long since been discredited, and by this time every Chinaman is as free to grow the poppy as the Konkani cultivator is to grow rice. How does the Anti-Opium Society propose to deal with the evil as it manifests itself in China? Bad opium they certainly grow in the Chinese provinces, though it seems good enough for the taste of the poorer classes. But it is year by year improving in quality, and it is a strange conception of equity which leads Exeter Hall to hurl all its denunciations at the Government of India, who are answerable for the growth of good opium, and to have nothing to say to the Chinese, who grow much more but of worse quality. The attitude of the Society in regard to this part of the question can be explained only in one way. They fill their armoury with arguments and protests from the missionaries in China, of whose evangelistic success we hear little, and who are not known to have done anything to dissuade the people around them from cultivating the poppy. If the missionaries were successful in their vocation they would be at least as effectually employed in discouraging opium cultivation near their own doors as in denouncing the Government of India, which contributes comparatively little to the opium-supply of China.

If the Society wishes to enjoy a reputation for honesty amongst plain folk it should see to this. Its mission field is not in England nor in India, but in China itself. If the opium habit is the ruinous, soul-destroying thing that they say it is, nowhere can they raise that contention with better effect than in the country where it is doing all this mischief. Awful examples of the havoc it has wrought must lie around on every hand. The eloquent missionary who bewails the prevalence amongst opium-smokers of a "horrible destruction of God's image, more terrible than delirium tremens, idiocy or lunacy," will, if all he says be true, have no difficulty in finding illustrations of his pleading. But the world will greatly distrust the professional capacity of the average missionary in China if he shrinks from attempting to wean the Chinese from opium, and expends the energy that should have been employed upon that effort in denouncing the Government of India. If the Anti-Opium movement at home is as fervent and spiritually dynamic as it is represented to be, there should be enough of the missionary spirit in it to make it an easy matter to at all events make a beginning in the crusade. For though there are many foolish things in the Society's programme, it does not yet, so far as we know, include the proposition that Chinese opium is less soul-destroying than Indian, or that the peculiarly maleficent property of the latter is derived from the fact that the Government of India derive between five and six crores a year from it. But we admit that there is much to encourage the Society to continue working on its present basis. It is much easier to abuse a Government than to change the manners of a people, and after all there is a certain pleasure in performing at Exeter Hall, and in masquerading in memorials, which could scarcely be got by carrying on the war in China, though it is only there that it can be carried on with effect. For after all, no one has been rash enough even at one of the Society's meetings to say in so many words that the evil would be ended by ending the Indian export trade in opium. But the whole argument assumes this, and so far as it does assume it nothing could be more insincere. The case for the Society abounds in insincerities and unrealities, but the public to whom it appeals is not a critical one, and when it can snatch a vote in its favour from the House of Commons we can never feel sure that the judgment that will be formed out of doors regarding it will be a sober and a reasonable one.

ACCORDING to Reuter it has been announced at Cairo that the long-delayed Imperial Firman of Investiture will be read to-morrow, the 14th instant. This statement must be received with a certain amount of reserve, for we are now in the Ramazan, the Moslem Lent, given up to fasting when the pageantry of public ceremonial and rejoicing is decidedly out of place. The Cairo correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 20th March, pointed out that if the "interested mischief-makers continued to counsel unintelligible procrastination" so as to still further delay the departure from Constantinople of Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, the bearer of the Firman. The investiture of the Khedive, it was added, "must necessarily be delayed until the end of the fasting month of Ramazan, which begins on the 29th (of March), and it cannot be made until the middle of May." The British fleet had been waiting outside the harbour of Alexandria since the 15th March to honour the arrival of the Sultan's envoy, so that the delay was vexatious to a degree. The correspondent, while allowing traces of this vexation to be too plainly seen, and attributing it to mischief-makers, stated that the withholding of prompt confirmation of the Sultan's recognition of the new Khedive was a false move, for the Egyptians, who would have been impressed by the prestige of the Sultan had the Firman appeared to be necessary to the enjoyment by the Khedive of his hereditary rights had begun to see that the absence of the Firman had not produced the smallest disturbing effect, that the machinery of Government worked as smoothly as before and that it would continue to work smoothly if the investiture were post-poned indefinitely. The *Times* in its editorial columns took the same line, and congratulated Egypt that her prosperity did not greatly depend on the actions of her Suzerain. The two months—now three months—of "procrastination and indecision" did not really matter to anyone but the Sultan himself, Abbas Pasha and Egypt going on unconcernedly in the path marked out for them by other forces, just as smoothly as if the investiture had already taken place. This view of the case is, however, scarcely to be reconciled with the manifest anxiety of the leading journal to have the ceremony of investiture performed all the same, nor with the admission in the report of Sir Evelyn Baring, just issued, that "the public discussions which have recently taken place about the affairs of Egypt tended somewhat to unsettle the minds of the people for a time." He refers to the effect produced by the exceptional violence and inaccuracy of a section of the European press, and of that portion of the native Egyptian press which he says under European influence has not "materially contributed to arrest the progress of the country." In the next paragraph of the report Sir Evelyn takes occasion to observe that the presence of British troops, whose conduct and discipline are in every respect admirable, is not viewed with disfavour by the mass of the population, and that the time has not yet come in which it would be prudent to withdraw them. This being the state of things, it is in the highest degree satisfactory to learn on so high an authority that so long as the political situation is unchanged, the steady moral, and material progress of the country is assured. Amongst other measures which Sir Evelyn recommends to further this progress is the training of native Egyptians for the Civil Service, it being now practically impossible to find qualified native administrators in any department except the judicial. Whatever the reasons which the Sultan and his admirers have in delaying the dispatch of the Firman of Investiture the secret was pretty well kept. Both at Constantinople and at Cairo only conjectures were hazarded. It was even supposed that the Sultan desired that Abbas Pasha should proceed to Constantinople for investiture. But the result has shown that this supposition was baseless. When the conditions of the Firman became known to Lord Salisbury the British Government saw reason to again postpone the ceremony. A concession is spoken of in regard to Sinai which is to be brought within the Khedivial Dominion. The object and meaning of this extension of his Highness' rule over a sterile mountain is a strip of desert it is not easy to understand. Judging from some vague indications in the conflicting telegrams the Sultan appears to have restricted the territorial limits of the Khedivial Dominion, doubtless under the specious pretext of recognising accomplished facts in the Soudan and along the Red Sea littoral where as at Massowah, Suakin, Oback, and elsewhere, the Khedive's authority has ceased to exist. The actual cession to Turkey of Akaba and all the Egyptian military posts on the Arabian Coasts is announced by the *Times*. Doubtless Sinai is given to Egypt as nominal comp

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GOSCHEN'S BUDGET STATEMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Goschen made his annual Budget Statement showing a surplus of £1,067,000 for the past year.

The consumption of tea and tobacco has increased four and a-half per cent.

The State assistance to Education has cost over one million sterling.

The estimates of the revenue for the current year amount to £90,477,000 and the expenditure to £90,253,000. The surplus is not deemed sufficient to admit of any remission of taxation, but Mr. Goschen proposes a small reduction in the Patent Fees and to make the duty on sparkling wines a uniform one of two shillings.

The Suez Canal Shares held by the Government are expected to yield £625,000.

An agreement has been concluded whereby the Government pays the Bank of England £50,000 less yearly.

APRIL 12.

Mr. Goschen added to his Budget Statement that since the year 1887 nearly five millions had been expended in Naval Defences for hich he will borrow one million in 1892.

CESSION OF TERRITORY TO TURKEY.

The *Times* of to-day states that Egypt has ceded to Turkey Akaba and all the Egyptian military posts on the Arabian shore of the Red Sea.

THE FIRE AT TOKIO.

Latest account regarding the late fire at Tokio state that six thousand houses were burnt and fifty lives lost.

THE MURDERER DEEMING.

It has transpired that Deeming visited Halifax, Nova Scotia, previous to 1888, and whilst there showed a friendly letter he had received from Catherine Eddowes, who was murdered in Whitechapel that year.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLONIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, APRIL 11.

An influential meeting of Colonists and Legislators was held here to-day, at which a board was formed to advise and assist Anglo-Indians who were desirous of settling in South Australia.

STATE OF SIEGE AT RIO.

RIO JANEIRO, APRIL 11.

A three-days' state of siege has been proclaimed here owing to the discovery of a plot to reinstate ex-President Fonseca.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 11.

The Treasury to-day purchased 290,000 ounces of silver at 87·25 to 87·30.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MORVI, APRIL 12.

After the inspection of H. H. the Thakore Saheb's stables this morning, his Excellency the Governor performed the opening ceremony of the Free Asylum and Hospital and the Vakhtaba Charitable School. At the former function his Excellency referred to the gratifying manner in which his Highness recognised the responsibilities attached to his position, and the generous way he cared for the wants of his subjects. Speaking at the school his Excellency alluded to the steps taken by his Highness to develop the State and the employment of his people, remarking that his Highness has set an excellent example to others holding similar positions. In the afternoon H. E. the Governor received a State visit from his Highness, which was returned. At night, he attended a dinner given in his honour in the Durbar Hall.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A BABU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL. 12.

A serious charge was to-day preferred against Opendronath Dass, son of a well-known pleader of the High Court. The accused had engaged a woman and her paramour as servants, and forthwith began making overtures to the woman, which she rejected, and the couple fled by scaling a wall. He got them enticed into a house close by and severely assaulted both. The woman was subsequently locked up, and trying to escape from the upper storey of a house broke her leg. The case has created some sensation here.

THE GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE.

Mr. Van Tassell has abandoned his projected trip across India, alleging that Mr. Aitken, of the *Englishman*, has withdrawn his support at the last moment.

HAIL-STORM AT DARJEELING.

Yesterday Darjeeling experienced a tremendous hail-storm. Tea-gardens suffered considerably.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR LUSHAI-LAND.

Next Thursday 100 men of the 3rd B. I. leave for Chittagong for service in Lushai-land.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 12.

His Excellency Admiral Rahtib Pasha and the Turkish Consul-General are expected to arrive at Hyderabad to-night, and in the absence of the Minister will be the guests of the Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah, at Falaknamah.

Colonel Ludlow, C. I. E., Inspector-General of Police, will proceed to England shortly on two months' leave.

General East having gone to Mahableshwar, the Command of the station devolves on Colonel Warner.

LORD WENLOCK AT NELLORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 12.

H. E. the Governor, on Sunday, visited one of the most seriously affected tracts in the Nellore district, where drinking water and fodder are extremely scarce.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 12.

Sir David Barbour has arrived at Simla.

A CHARGE OF INCENDIARISM.

The trial of George Henry Hayfield on a charge of having attempted to defraud the New Zealand Insurance Company by abetting in the destruction of his business-godown at Cawnpore by fire, began at the Allahabad High Court, on Monday.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS FOR IMPERIAL DEFENCE SERVICE.

Colonel Melliss, Chief Inspecting Officer of the Native States Armies, pays a visit shortly to Bhopal, where her Highness the Begum is raising a cavalry regiment for the Imperial service troops. He will possibly visit Indore also where H. H. Maharaja Holkar is raising a similar regiment. Colonel Melliss probably goes on three months' leave at the end of this month.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenants Douglas, 2nd Bengal Lancers, and Robertson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, have joined the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Departments, at Head-Quarters; Lieutenant Haig, Kelat-i-Gilzai Regiment, is also likely to be reappointed this year.

As a further precaution on the Assam frontier three hundred men of the 4th Bengal Infantry have been ordered to Silchar, where their presence will enable all outposts to be strengthened.

Another 100 men of the 3rd Bengal Infantry have been ordered to proceed to Chittagong, so as to increase the force available to control the clans north of Lungleh

VOLUNTEER MATCHES.

The Commandant's Match for the Assoorie Volunteer Corps, and the Lieutenant-Governor's Prize for the 2nd Administrative Battalion N.-W. R. Volunteers, have both been won by Major A. M. Markham, Judge of Meerut, the former with a possible and the latter with the good score of 32, at 600 yards. Major Markham is, we think, the oldest rifle shot in India.

THE CHARGE AGAINST LIEUTENANT GAY.

The Court opened again at 10 o'clock on Monday for the trial of Second-Lieutenant Gay, 7th Dragoon Guards. The prosecutor made a long address lasting over an hour, in which he set before the Court the theory advanced by the prosecution, and that put forward by the defence. The theory of the prosecution was that Lieutenant Gay, being in great want of money, and that knowing, firstly, that the Bank would not cash his cheque without an endorsement, and, secondly, that Lieutenant Henderson would not back his cheque for any large sum, got Lieutenant Henderson to back his cheque for £5, and altered it to £50, and being quite confident that Messrs. Cox would honour his cheque, he never dreamt of being found out. However, as the result proved, Messrs. Cox did not honour his cheque, and so the presumed forgery was discovered. The point at issue was that of the person who came to the Bank to cash the cheque having told the Bank Agent that his father had paid £200 into Messrs. Cox to his credit; and of the fact that Lieutenant Gay had himself told the same story to Major Rough and Lieutenant Henderson shortly afterwards, was greatly dwelt on, as showing Lieutenant Gay's identity with the man who went to the Bank to cash the cheque. The theory of the defence was that the prisoner had written a cheque for £5 to pay his landlord his house-rent, and that he had got Lieutenant Henderson to back this cheque, that in transit this cheque was lost, and that subsequently it was altered from £5 to £50 by some unknown person, who then went to the Bank representing himself as Lieutenant Gay, and obtained the money for the cheque. The prosecutor pointed out that the theory of the defence was not borne out by the evidence.

The Judge Advocate-General then made a very fine summing up, by bringing all the facts of the evidence most plainly before the Court. He showed that the weak point in the prosecution was that of Lieutenant Gay's identity with the man who cashed the cheque. He could not be sworn to by the Bank officials. The Judge Advocate-General, however, also dwelt strongly on the fact of the person who cashed the cheque having told the same story about the £200 as Lieutenant Gay subsequently told Major Rough and Lieutenant Henderson as being a corroboration of the identity of these persons. He warned the Court that whenever doubt existed, the benefit should be given to the prisoner provided the doubt was a reasonable one. The Judge Advocate-General's speech was most clear and impressive. The Court was then cleared about noon for half-an-hour, when it was re-opened and further evidence as to the previous convictions was asked for, and the prisoner was not acquitted. The Court after a few minutes' formal evidence then closed, and after a further lengthened deliberation it broke up, the prisoner being taken back into confinement. The proceedings have now gone to the Army Head-Quarters for confirmation, and the result would be known in about a week's time.

A DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 11.

A defamation suit brought by Mr. Tremenhere, of the South Indian Railway, against the *Hindu* newspaper for a defamatory paragraph appearing in its issue of the 19th November, 1890, was heard to-day, at the High Court. The damages claimed were Rs. 60,000. The libel was admitted, and judgment was delivered in the plaintiff's favour, for a thousand rupees damages and costs.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS

APRIL 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoer, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Codez-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret languages in telegrams for Kotonan temporarily prohibited.

Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi 7 a.m., Thursday 14th instant.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Before the French Revolution paper constitutions were brought out in showers. It was one among many signs of the Spirit of Unrest. Something of the same kind is going on here, but we hardly notice the symptom. Every week brings out some new article—book—novel—pamphlet—advocating some new social order which is to make us all happy ever after. Now and then, as in the case of "Looking Backwards," the word is stirred, and everybody reads the new thing. For the most part they came unnoticed, and they are neglected. For there are only two ways by which any new book can be made known—the railway book-stalls and the papers. The latter create the demand and the former furnishes the supply. The new things are not noticed in the papers, and, therefore, they do not appear on the stalls. For my part, I buy all that I can lay my hands upon. These things represent the cogitations and the nostrums of outsiders. They are not written by the literary men, who contribute to the magazines, nor by professional journalists. They are the work of outsiders. They are, for the most part, generous, and on the side of equity; and they nearly always show the most astonishing ignorance. And these proposals are revolutionary. Here is one which proposes a plan so simple that all the world ought to know it. Why should we reject happiness when it is offered to us? My author proposes three or four measures only—not a complicated bill by any means. First, he would impose a heavy tax on the importation of all foodstuffs, which can be produced in the country, as wheat, butter, or cheese, but not tea or coffee. Second, he would take off all duties on the things which she cannot produce, such as tea and coffee. Thirdly, he would levy a tax on land equal to the amount realised by the tax on imported food. In this way a revenue of sixty millions would be raised, out of which every man at the age of sixty or so should draw a pension enough to keep him. This fund he would increase by a voluntary insurance of a pound a year.

Protection, taxation of the landowner, and old age pensions. These are the three main points of this man's charter. Some thinkers add continuous work and an eight hours' bill; he is satisfied with these three points. Other people may, if they please, consider the first two. Let me point out that his paper constitution breaks down altogether on the third clause, because that depends on voluntary effort. Now, no scheme, which depends upon voluntary co-operation of the people, will ever succeed. Out of every hundred men, of any class or rank, ninety at least will try to shirk the voluntary burden. I am not sure whether ninety-nine is not the more correct figure. If they would co-operate, of course, we should all be happy. For, you see, that all men should work together for each other would be the chief result of the Christian religion, as soon as we get it understood. Once get that point established, then will every man receive the produce of his labour; there will be no stealing and no sweating; women and all who are weak will be treated with special consideration. In a word, everybody shall be honest, honourable, and charitable. And until we arrive at this most desirable state of things, we may just make as many paper schemes, plans, and institutions as we please, and there will be no difference. Meanwhile, would it not be well if the clergy, who preach the kingdom of righteousness, would lead the way? They have got a great house of business, all their own. Two years ago, I showed them, in such a way that they could not deny the fact, taking the definition of sweating, laid down by the Archbishop of Canterbury himself, that their house of business was nothing but a great sweating establishment. Nothing teaches like example. Let them show the world how one branch of industry, at least, should be conducted—with what tender care for justice, with what thought and sympathy with the producers, what scrupulous jealousy over the rightful shares of producer and retailer, with what jealousy for the rights of helpless women.

It is not, perhaps, altogether wise to adopt an ex-prisoner's criticisms on prison discipline. Therefore, the opinions of Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, formerly a resident in Pentonville, Chatham, Portland, and Dartmoor, and a transported convict to Western Australia; and those of Mr. Michael Davitt, who has tasted the bitterness of nine English prisons, must be accepted with great reserve. They were clearly most uncomfortable; that frame of mind is, rightly or wrongly, intended by those who frame prison laws and those who send men and women to prison. Discomfort, mental and bodily; pain of mind, at least of body; seclusion absolute; deprivation of friends, of amusements, of everything that makes life happy; loss of freedom; subjection to the rule of prison servants; unpleasing occupations; all these things are designed for prisoners. The question whether Mr. O'Reilly and Mr Davitt deserved this punishment is altogether apart. We have to consider whether this treatment for men, who have deserved punishment, is wise, humane, and just. This is what Mr. O'Reilly says of it: "The English system is a punishment unfit for men, and it must be still worse for women, whose emotions are warmer and quicker. It is regulated inhumanity. It destroys many, it improves none; the moral reformation of a criminal under such conditions is abnormal and insecure. A man released, after years of penal servitude in Great Britain, is unfitted for life and its associations. He has been scared and drilled into habits of inhuman submission. Self-reliance is gone, for self-reliance is a sure relation to one's fellows, and this unfortunate man has had all his ties and tendrils clipped close to his hair. Penal servitude ought not to be the vengeance of a Government as this is. Transportation to a colony, where mutual freedom and citizenship can be insured, will reform almost the whole criminal class that is not abnormally degraded."

And that is what Mr. Davitt says, that the solitary cell system of English penal servitude is far worse than the companionship of the Siberian prison; that the food in the Siberian is more liberal than that in the English prison. In the latter, "you are compelled to act as if you were a thing devoid of soul, or sentiment, or individuality of any kind. You are simply reduced to the level of an animal, while the higher attributes of your nature are deprived of all opportunity of ministering to your own or your neighbour's solace or mind's ease."

These extracts from two letters published in the *Nation* make one ask whether the whole system of punishment and prison ought not to be reconsidered from time to time. The old idea was that of torture. If a man robs, let him be flogged—a most excruciating torture; or broken on the wheel, which hurt horribly; or hanged, which meant five-and-twenty minutes of slow strangulation. We have abandoned those methods, but we retain torture of another kind—that described by the ex-Fenian above. Is it right? We want, it is true, to deter others. That is the first thing. But the trail, the exposure, the shame, the social fall are enough to deter all but the most hardened. Consider. A man is sentenced to six months of prison. It is not the confinement that is, or should be, the real punishment. It is that he is branded for life, disgraced for life, ruined for life. Why torture him in the prison? But a man becomes an habitual criminal; he comes up for trial over and over again. Then he gets long sentences—the prolonged torture of silence and seclusion and insufficient food. And, whatever else happens, he comes out, when his years are over, a poor, limp, degraded creature—enslaved, unable to stand upright. Justice, which used to hang him up at once, and to an end, has slowly killed his manhood. Is it right?

Sometimes a judge begins to question the system. Then he gives desperately long sentences or very short ones. Either may be defended; the first, because a man, who has been an habitual criminal, can never become anything else; also, because a man who has once been in prison can never afterwards get any work. So both men might just as well be in prison all their lives. But, why torture the men? The second plan of short sentence may be defended in the punishment system. Formerly—pillory, flogging, stocks, hanging. Now—the equivalent of pain and misery by so many days, or months, or years in prison. But, if the sentence is just a punishment for a single offence, it is absurd to pass one of five, ten, twenty years. Our present system is illogical and barbarous. The punishment is out of all proportion to the offence; it does not reform a man; it ruins and breaks down his will and his self-respect; it is pitiless; it is brutal.

What are we to do, then, with our criminals? They should, perhaps, be locked up for life, with indulgences, tobacco, society, and responsible work. This plan would cost much less than the present system, because it would be the strongest deterrent possible. But, there is a better plan still. It is a modified transportation system. Let us send them abroad and leave them to govern themselves, without any interference at all save that of starting them with farming implements and the knowledge of the simpler arts. There is a place belonging to us, with a climate about as good as our own, lying ready to our hand. They could not escape, because the place is a thousand miles from anywhere, and there are no forests for boat-building. The place is called the Falkland Islands. If the criminals were deported there, and "dumped" down and left there, we should see a more interesting development, both of the individual and of social order. One thing is quite certain. Woe to the habitual criminal, who should continue in his evil ways. For there would be no prison kept on that island. Father Stick and Father Gallows would be the chief executive officers of that government. But, whichever happened, to interfere would spoil all. There is the habitual criminal question solved for the next hundred years at least. But I suppose nobody will accept the solution.

The Habitual Criminal out of the way, there remains the Black Sheep of the Family. We have all got a Black Sheep. I like him myself; once I had thoughts of becoming our own Black Sheep, but a cousin was too quick for me. He is a very harmless person; he will not work; he wants all the good things that are going for which I am sure nobody can blame him; he never keeps a place long; he frequently drinks; he appears in county courts; he becomes bankrupt; he is always borrowing money; yet he is always cheerful; sometimes he is clever and amusing. I have known cases in which the Black Sheep was the most delightful person, quite the best member of the family. What to do with this impossible man? I would endow him. At the age of five-and-thirty, up to which time he should be allowed to flounder, fall and flop, he should be endowed. Such an endowment would throw open the door to imposture. Mere laziness would dye its wool black. No, No. Laziness should be detected and put upon the treadmill. We would know how to treat laziness. The essential distinguishing feature of the Black Sheep is that he is not merely lazy, but impossible. He cannot work for any useful purpose. For perfectly useless objects he will work like a nigger. For wage or reward, not at all. He must be endowed with so much a day, paid at noon. Then all his delightful qualities will come out; he will show himself the clever, impracticable, amusing, irresponsible creature that Nature made him. He will sing you songs and tell you stories. He will wheel the perambulator for you, which is the greatest possible proof of friendship. I dare say that on washing day he would hang out for you. He will teach the boys what the American lady called "parlour ticks." He will be the servant of the girls. Only relieve him of the necessity of making money and you shall see what he will borrow. Black, not motley, is your only wear.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

Our London correspondent, writing on March 25, says:—The banquet given at the Metropole last evening to the Presidents of Committees and Honorary Secretaries of the International Congress of Hygiene was highly successful. The chair was occupied by Sir Joseph Fayrer, and among those invited, were Lord Baring, Sir Stewart Bayley, Sir Joseph Lister, Bart., Sir William Mackinnon, Bart., C.I.E., Sir B. H. Sieveking, Sir R. Rawlinson, &c. The Indian Committee was represented among others, by Sir William Moore, K.C.I.E., Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley, C.I.E., Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., and Surgeon-Major Duka. After the toasts of "Our Patron: Her Majesty the Queen-Empress," as Sir Joseph Fayrer was careful, to style her, and "Our President: H. R. H. the Prince of Wales," and the rest of the Royal family, had been honoured, the Chairman in most appreciative language proposed "Our Guests," referring to each individual and the particular work done by him. The toast was responded to by Sir Douglas Galton, F.R.S., (Chairman of the Organizing Committee); Surgeon-General Cornish, (Chairman of the Finance Committee); Dr. G. V. Poore, (Honorary Secretary-General); Mr. S. Digby, (Honorary Secretary for India); and Mr. Malcolm Moris, (Honorary Secretary of the Reception Committee). Mr. S. Digby, in the course of his speech, cordially acknowledged, on behalf of the Indian Committee, the valuable assistance received by them from so many Native and European gentlemen. He also referred to the support given to the Congress by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It was mentioned during the evening that after paying all expenses including the production at great cost of the complete transactions of the great Congress there would be a balance on the right side. This statement must be considered highly satisfactory, and I congratulate the organizers of the Congress on not being in the unfortunate position of the gentlemen called upon to make up the deficit of the ill-fated Irish Exhibition.

According to a rumour, started by a morning journal, the energetic Sir Edward Watkin, the Railway Emperor, is meditating a marriage with Mrs. Ingram, wife of the founder of the *Illustrated London News*. Sir Edward is 73, and the lady seven years his senior. He is extremely well off. Mrs. Ingram is also possessed of a large fortune. Those, who know Sir Edward Watkin, say that since Lady Watkin died, four or five years ago, he has felt very lonely, and his intimate friends are not so much surprised as the public appear to be at his reported intention to marry the widow of his old friend. The lavishness with which he entertains his friends is known to all the world. He orders a special train as ordinary persons would call a cab or hail an omnibus. Sir Edward is supposed to want a peerage. He is or was a Unionist of a kind, but Lord Salisbury is not likely to raise him to the title of a Baron. Mr. Gladstone may prove more accommodating. Sir Edward, it is known, was not pleased with some of the comments that have appeared respecting the contemplated union. He has threatened libel proceedings. The *Star*, for one, has apparently received a lawyer's letter for publishing a paragraph which it is suggested might be construed into an attribution to the Honorable Baronet of dishonourable motives. "We do not think," says Mr. Stuart's paper, "that the passage in question is capable of being wrested into such a significance, but as we had no intention of making any such suggestion, we are glad to take an opportunity of stating that, and further of expressing our high sense of Sir Edward Watkin's personal character, all the more so that we have not unfrequently had to differ from him on matters of public policy? After this *amende honorable*, Sir Edward may possibly be content.

Mr. MacNeill is, on Monday, to ask Mr. Curzon how many Europeans, Eurasians, and Indians were officially employed in connection with the taking of the recent census in India. Mr. MacNeill is in a great hurry; he might have waited until Mr. Baines delivers his promised lecture here in May!

H. M.'s Indian Telegraph Steamer Patrick Stewart, under the command of Captain F. W. Townsend, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 8th instant, with Mr. B. T. Finch, Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, on board, and the following passengers:—Mrs. J. Passmann, Mr. H. C. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lastings and 2 children, and 30 deck. She has come here to have her half-yearly docking, and will enter the Merewether Dry Dock. After undergoing the necessary repairs she will again leave for Karachi to resume her cable duties. During the voyage she had fine weather.

The s. s. Guayacan, of 878 tons, which had left the port for Australia in ballast, yesterday morning at 8 a.m., under the command of Captain J. Steele, was put back from sea in the afternoon on account of the serious illness of the Captain.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUJ, APRIL 8.

Favoured with a most refreshing breeze, and the calmest of all calm seas, the I. M. S. Canning reached Kutch-Mandvie fully an hour before noon to-day, or about two hours earlier than she was expected. However, Colonel Hunter, the Political Resident, was on the alert. Launches were soon alongside the gangway on the starboard side, and Colonel Hunter, who was accompanied by Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai, Dewan to H. H. the Rao Saheb, and Mr. C. M. Sykes, Superintendent of Harbour Works, stepped on board to receive his Excellency. At twelve o'clock his Excellency, to whom the Dewan had been presented by Colonel Hunter, took leave of Captain Black and the officers of the Canning, and made his departure in the steam launch with Colonel Hunter, the Dewan, Captain Fowle, Acting Military Secretary to his Excellency, Dr. Martin, Medical Attendant, and Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary. The Canning almost immediately afterwards starting back for Bombay.

At the breakwater every arrangement had been made by Mr. Sykes, Mr. Keshavaji, the Executive Engineer, and the Wahivatdar, for his Excellency's landing. A platform covered in crimson cloth gave access to the carpeted flight of steps leading to the top of the breakwater, and a pretty triumphal arch bearing the arms of the Governor and the Rao Saheb and a message of welcome to his Excellency found a conspicuous place over the top stair. Everything was under most thorough control except the tide, which declined to go down till the proper time—about half an hour later—and the result was that the party were put to a little inconvenience by way of penalty for their early arrival. After receiving a salute from a guard-of-honour, furnished by the local police force, and having shaken hands with Rana Jalamsingji, his Highness's father-in-law, a fine portly old gentleman; Mr. Chotalal Shevakram, Private Secretary to his Highness, Jadeja Amerji of Mao, Jadeja Meneaji of Sabhrae, and Mr. Keshavaji, the Governor and his party took their seats on two large lorries, which were pushed along the lines leading from the pier-head to the end of the breakwater by a small army of very neatly-dressed native servants. The few boats alongside the breakwater had donned all their own flags, and as many more as they could get hold of, while outside the double row of flags which skirted the long track thousands of native spectators, many of whom owing, possibly, to the early coming of the Canning, had abridged their matutinal ablutions, were drawn up and cheered loudly as his Excellency went by. On alighting from the lorry at the end of the line he was greeted by the children of the Anglo-Vernacular School with a song of welcome specially composed by Mr. Chatoorbhoo Shimjee, the master of the school, who presented the Governor with a copy of the verses enclosed in a flowered satin case on which rose-leaves were plentifully scattered. Having graciously acknowledged the compliment, the gubernatorial party entered some carriages in waiting and drove to the Custom House, a few hundred yards off, for tiffin. As soon as his Excellency arrived, a long procession of red-coated servants bearing large trays covered with rich gold cloth filed into the verandah, and by direction of the Vahivatdar laid the trays on the ground in front of the Governor. When the coverings were removed there appeared to sight a choice collection of fruits and flowers, which had been sent by his Highness, the gift being suitably acknowledged by his Excellency. A spacious hall on the upper floor of the Custom House had been nicely furnished for the occasion, the walls being decorated with a wealth of ancient and elegant *tulwars* and shields. Justice having been done to a well-served lunch, four comfortable carriages, each drawn by a pair of powerful horses, were brought to the front steps of the Custom House. The first half-mile of the route was gaily decorated and thronged by crowds of natives, who manifested the utmost enthusiasm in the proceedings, while at one point, not far from the Custom House, the Governor's carriage was stopped by a well-known native gentleman who presented his Excellency with a beautiful garland of flowers and a bouquet. Three halts were made during the journey for changes of horses, and at each stage the Rao Saheb, with that thoughtfulness so characteristic of him, had provided an interesting selection of cooling beverages which were very acceptable. At the present, almost the hottest season in Kutch, a drive over thirty-six miles of sandy country is rather a tall order, but so thorough were the arrangements made by his Highness's officials, that it was accomplished with a minimum of discomfort. The responsibility of horsing the conveyances—by no means a small task—rested on the shoulders of a certain Mr. Ludha, who deserves all credit for the admirable manner in which he discharged it. Mr. Ludha has the reputation in the State of being a wonderful horse-trainer, and despite the seventeen stone weight concealed beneath his black velvet and gold-braided coat, he accompanied the party most of the way on horseback.

Shortly after six o'clock, or less than four hours since the start from Mandvie, the carriages reached Mirza Baug, about three miles short of Bhuj. Here triumphal arches and other decorations were much *en evidence*, while a little off the roadway was erected a small *mandap* in which the Rao Saheb, the Dewan, and a large company of gentlemen were awaiting his Excellency's arrival. The Rao Saheb, looking very handsome in his rich and becoming dress, gave his Excellency a most cordial welcome to his territory, and subsequently presented to him the following among other gentlemen:—Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai, Dewan of Cutch; Rana Jalam Singji, Kaur Shri Gagobha, uncle to H. H. and Chief of Jera; Mr. Chotalal Sewakram, Secretary to H. H. the Rao of Cutch; Runchodbhai Udayaram, Huzoor Assistant; Mr. Bulakhidas Gangadas Desai, Naib Dewan; Mr. Chotamlal Sheoji, Revenue Commissioner; Mr. Mohunlal Manilal, Joint Naib Dewan; Mr. Pestonji Sorabji and several Jadeja Zemindars. The customary floral presentations was then made, after which the Governor and the Rao Saheb, accompanied by Colonel Hunter and Captain Fowle, took their seats in an imposing State carriage drawn by four beautiful horses and drove off to the Residency, the carriage being preceded by a standard-bearer and a strong escort of mounted police, while the rear of the procession was brought up by a long line of conveyances occupied by the other members of his Excellency's party and the gentlemen who had assembled at the *mandap*. By this time night was coming on apace, and, as the route lined for a considerable distance by torch-bearers was traversed, there was much to interest the party. Stately elephants, richly caparisoned in charge of brightly attired *mahouts*, gorgeous palanquins borne by powerful native servants, stalwart warriors armed with ancient matchlocks, and quaint looking horsemen clad in heavy chain armour were visible on all hands, and presented a weird, though wonderfully picturesque, spectacle. The compound of the Residency was a blaze of light and bunting. A salute of seventeen guns welcomed his Excellency as he passed under the floral arch at the entrance on his way through a line of Kutch police to the Residency porch. As the Governor alighted from his carriage he was saluted by a guard-of-honour of the 17th Bombay Native Infantry which was present with its band and colours under the command of Colonel Newport. His Excellency, accompanied by the Rao Saheb, inspected the guard, and having taken leave of his distinguished host, adjourned to his apartments in the Residency. His Excellency and suite dined with Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Hunter at the Residency in the evening, and amongst the guests invited to meet them were Colonel Newport, Mr. W. S. McClelland, State Engineer of Jamnugger; the Misses McClelland, Surgeon-Captain Fergusson, Captain and Mrs. Nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, Captain Aplin, Mrs. LeBailly, Mr. Lester, Mr. Forteath, and Mr. Jacob. The generous hospitality, geniality, and kindness of the present occupants of the Residency are so well-known that it is almost needless to say that a most pleasant evening was spent; but still it cannot be denied that after the sea-voyage, and the long drive from Mandvie, we were all glad to retire early and seek a few hours' beauty sleep before the morrow, for which an extensive programme has been prepared, and of which I shall have more to say in my next letter.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At the adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday the following business was transacted in addition to that already reported:—

HYDROPHOBIA IN BOMBAY.

Dr. Viegas proposed "that in the interests of public health and safety this meeting considers it necessary respectfully to move Government in the matter of the increasing mortality from hydrophobia and the risks to which the people are exposed of catching the terrible disease in Bombay; and that the President be authorized to request H. E. the Governor-in-Council to be pleased to take, by legislation or otherwise, such action as may be deemed desirable or expedient to mitigate the evil arising from the prevalence of rabid or vicious dogs in the streets of this city." He said that hydrophobia was of late on the increase in Bombay, and if a proper representation were made to Government they might take such action in the matter as might seem desirable to them. Government might if they thought it proper consider it desirable to establish a Pasteur Institution in Bombay by way of checking the evil. The police were doing all they could in the matter, but he thought that some more stringent measures were necessary in the interests of the safety of the public. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. A. D. Mody was of opinion that the destruction of paria dogs should be left to the discretion of the police. At present the police had the power of destroying such dogs from 10 p.m. to an early hour in the morning, but he thought that such power, in the interests of public safety, should be extended.

Mr. C. N. Wadia did not like the idea of dictating anything to Government in the matter. The Government had been doing their duty, and would continue to do it, whether or not any representation was made by the Corporation in the matter.

Mr. Grattan Geary, agreeing with the last speaker, said that Government had not neglected the matter. There was a proposal already before them for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute. The severe measures resorted to by the Commissioner of Police had been largely effective, many thousands of stray dogs having been destroyed. Something more, however, could be done for the safety of the public. There were other means for the treatment of hydrophobia, besides the Pasteur system, to which attention had been called in France and in England and also in Bombay. Two or three days after a man had been bitten by a mad dog, or after a still longer period, an application of a hot-air or Turkish bath, or a steam or warm water bath was almost always successful, when they had such a remedy they need not necessarily wait for a Pasteur Institute, which would be not only costly but would also involve questions of humanity, which would not be unlikely to raise an agitation in England something similar to that which was then taking place on the opium question.

The resolution was then agreed to nem. con.

THANKS TO MR. W. CLERKE.

Dr. Blaney proposed "(1) That the thanks of the Corporation be and are hereby accorded to Mr. W. Clerke, Engineer-in-Chief of the Tansa Water-Works, for the able and efficient manner in which he carried through the works to a successful completion. (2) That the Corporation will be prepared to accord its sanction to such grant as may be recommended by the Standing Committee for suitably engrossing and enclosing its resolution." He said that the employment of Mr. Clerke as Engineer-in-Chief of the Tansa Water-Works was proposed by him and seconded by his friend Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban. In asking the Corporation to accord their thanks to that officer, he (Dr. Blaney) felt sure that the thanks would be heartily given with a complete acclamation by the Corporation. (Loud applause.) Votes of thanks were very formal things and very common in India and were very cheap, but he would impress upon the minds of the members of the Corporation the fact that there was no one sitting there who did not understand the importance and the greatness of the Tansa Water-Works, and who would not feel that in raising up their hand to vote thanks to Mr. Clerke, they were honouring themselves as well as Mr. Clerke—(hear, hear)—and that it would not be a mere matter of form, but a thorough and sincere vote on the part of the Corporation. (Applause.) The most astonishing thing that struck them on the completion of the Tansa Water-Works was this. Who began the Water-Works? The answer was Mr. Clerke. They asked again, Who finished the water-works? The answer was Mr. Clerke. It took six years for the work to be completed. They extended upwards of fifty miles of a most malarious country, with its ups and downs, hills and valleys, rivers and rivulets. It was over that great length of country that Mr. Clerke had been obliged to travel, and not only travelling to look on how the works were progressing, but to go into their details of the works as he (Dr. Blaney) personally knew Mr. Clerke did over and over again in the case of pipe-laying, the construction of the dam, and in the case of tunnel and duct works with the utmost minuteness. It was, indeed, wonderful that an Englishman, who had spent a great part of his time in jungles and in the midst of malaria, should be able to keep his health and vigour so long to complete works of such gigantic dimensions. He (the speaker) was sorry that he was not expert enough to be able to place before them the modifications which Mr. Clerke found necessary in Major Tulloch's original scheme. If Major Tulloch himself had executed the works, he would have probably made the same modifications. The modifications were made when he (Dr. Blaney) was a member of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, and the works, with the improvements made on the original scheme, would now on their completion ever stand as a monument of Mr. Clerke's great ability as an engineer. He had an opportunity of examining the works with Mr. Baldwin Latham and an American gentleman, who was as distinguished in America as Mr. Baldwin Latham was in England, and he heard both those gentlemen express their great pleasure and satisfaction they felt in the way the works, which were then far advanced, were executed. He would now refer to a subject which had caused a great deal of discussion in the Corporation and the Standing Committee, and that was the way in which the pipe line should be laid over the Tanna Creek. There were many suggestions made with regard to it, but it was Mr. Clerke, who decided that it should be laid in the way it had been, and all the engineers who had visited it were now of opinion that it was the only right and proper thing to do. Dr. Blaney then pointed out to the Corporation the difficulties Mr. Clerke had to encounter in the construction of the dam and proceeded to observe that the Tansa water scheme had been admired and extolled by every engineer who had visited the works, as being the crowning work of Mr. Clerke's life. (Applause.) In his dealings with the contractors Mr. Clerke was all along fair, just, and honourable, and though many of them were natives of India they spoke in the highest terms about the way in which they had been treated by Mr. Clerke, while on the one hand he had not favoured the contractors and had kept them fairly to their contracts, on the other hand he maintained thorough uprightness towards them and secured them all the rights to which they were justly entitled. That was the best character which could be given to a great engineer of such a great work. There had not been any hitch whatever in connection with the Tansa water works except a little after the first year of its progress, when it was found that Messrs. Walsh Lovett and Co., the contractors would not be able to finish their part of the work within contract time. A very great deal of zeal and energy on the part of the contractors was brought into play by the manner in which Mr Clerke dealt with those who were subordinate to him. He was sure that their Municipal Commissioner would be the first to testify to the very great exertions on the part of Mr. Clerke to carry out and to complete those works in a manner creditable to his name as an engineer. They would all be glad that Mr. Clerke's name would be associated with the ablest of engineers throughout the world. In conclusion he asked the Corporation to carry the vote of thanks by acclamation in a manner in which it had never been done in that hall. (Applause.)

Mr. D. R. Chichgar seconded the proposition.

Dr. M. R. Setna was of opinion that Mr. Clerke fully deserved the eulogistic remarks made by Dr. Blaney, but he, however, begged leave to suggest that several of the Municipal servants, who were associated with Mr. Clerke, and who had to toil and moil, and contributed greatly to the success of Mr. Clerke, should be rewarded with a handsome bonus.

Mr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, speaking to a point of order, observed that he fully agreed with the last speaker, but as it involved the expenditure of money, before it was discussed by the Corporation it must go to the Standing Committee.

supply worked, and a vote of thanks might then be passed to Mr. Clerke.

Mr. George Coxon wished to add a word or two to what had fallen from Dr. Blaney, who seemed to forget an important point among the many good things he said about Mr. Clerke, and it was that the Tansa Water-Works were practically completed within the estimated sum. Probably no work of that description than had ever been done throughout the world had been completed so closely and so nearly within the sum estimated. The Corporation ought to feel very proud indeed that the largest water-works in Asia had been completed so closely within the estimated amount.

Mr. Wacha admired Mr. Clerke for his engineering talents, but he did not agree with Mr. Cotton when he said that the works were completed within the estimated amount. If all the different items were taken into consideration, it would be found that the estimates were exceeded by about twenty-five lakhs of rupees.

The Municipal Commissioner said that a suggestion was thrown out that the proper time to pass a vote of thanks to Mr. Clerke was when he left the Municipal service. Mr. Clerke was leaving Bombay probably for good on Saturday week, and if the Corporation at all wished to pass the vote of thanks to him, it should be done before he left Bombay on Saturday week. He heartily sympathised and agreed with every word that had fallen from Dr. Blaney. He took this opportunity to mention a matter—which he incidentally referred to in his speech at the opening ceremony of the Tansa Water-Works—that the entire professional engineering credit of the Water-Works was due to Mr. Clerke. A year or two ago a great deal of correspondence appeared in the newspapers in England in which a succession of attempts were made to rob Mr. Clarke of the credit as an engineer of the Water-Works, and to transfer it to one or other of the contractors. He (the Commissioner) confessed that he wrote at that time a letter to the *Times* in which he set forth facts showing to whom the entire credit was due, and although he had written the letter officially, and signed by him as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, it was not published in that paper. He did not think that this was fair treatment for a public subject. He wished to say now most emphatically what he said before, that all claims on the part of any other person of professional engineering credit for those great Water-Works were ill-founded. He had met Mr. Glover when at home, and though of course he did not impute to that gentleman any connection with these reports, he was good enough to write to the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette* on his own account disavowing it. No more ridiculous fiction was ever afterwards published in public prints. The contractors only put their stones and drove their drills, and put in their cement and other things where Mr. Clerke told them; but as for engineering detail none but Mr. Clerke was responsible. As was pointed out by Dr. Blaney, the crossing of the Tansa Creek was a most important detail in which Mr. Clerke differed from Major Tulloch. It was a pleasure to him to state that he saw Major Tulloch while he was in England, who told him that he was quite convinced that he was wrong, and that Mr. Clerke was right in proposing a tunnel under the creek. It would not, therefore, be wrong to say that they had in the Tansa Water-Works a model and an illustration of scientific engineering which had been brought as near to perfection as possible. It was inevitable that there would be bursts here and there during the monsoon. Such minor defects could soon be remedied. Mr. Clerke was now going home in a very bad state of health, which was the result of very hard work and the very anxious time he had spent over the works—in fact he had sacrificed his health to make the scheme a success—and he (the Commissioner) felt sure that every member of the Corporation would wish him a return of his former vigour and energy, and a further long career of usefulness and distinction. (Applause.) It was no exaggeration when he said that there was hardly any place in the long line of the dam or the duct on which his eyes had not fallen. He did not content himself by giving orders to his subordinates for details, but he was always very watchful and supervised everything himself. He combined two of the highest qualities which the Corporation would like to see its officers possess, namely, great original genius, and a most untiring and devoted attention to details. (Loud applause.)

FISH MARKET AT CHOWPATTY.

Mr. Mulji Barbhaya proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take steps for preventing the retail sale of fish on the Chowpatty Foreshore without a license from him under Section 410 (1) of the Municipal Act. He said that the fish market was a great nuisance in the locality.

Dr. Mody, in seconding the proposition, observed that not only fresh but dry fish was sold on the Foreshore, and vegetables besides.

Mr. Badrodin Koor thought that the fish market was a nuisance to a certain extent, but they must also look to the convenience of the poor residents of the locality, who would otherwise have to go all the way to the Crawford Market for the purchase of fish.

Mr. Roughton said that a summons was obtained some time ago against a man for selling fish on the Foreshore, but the Magistrate dismissed the summons. The market existed there from time immemorial, and it required very strong reasons to remove it from the place. Native gentlemen did not obviously consider it a nuisance, otherwise they would not resort to that locality in carriages two or three rows deep.

Mr. Wacha agreed with the last speaker.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the views of himself and the Standing Committee were that the market was to a certain extent a nuisance, but it was one which arose from a very ancient right. The matter was brought before the Corporation, who were the representatives of the City, in order that they might give their views upon it. He was personally of opinion that the nuisance was not sufficient to justify any Municipal action.

The resolution was put to the vote and lost.

The Corporation then adjourned.

A MYSTERY OF A WATCH-CHAIN.

A LITTLE over two years and a-half ago whilst some furniture was being removed from the bungalow of Captain A. C. Clarke, Lloyd's Surveyor, a valuable gold chain, cable pattern, which has been made out of eighteen sovereigns, mysteriously disappeared. All attempts to recover it proved futile, though suspicion fell upon some of the domestic servants. However, during this long interval nothing transpired till last month when a letter was received by Captain Clark from a *kolassee*, named Chungoo Dhoma, who promised to afford information that would lead to the arrest of the perpetrators of the theft and the recovery of the missing chain. Superintendent MacDermott was immediately acquainted with the particulars and the informant received the assistance of a native policeman to effect the arrest of the thieves who were known to be in the Zilla of Rutnagiri. With the co-operation of the district police three men, Luximon Changoo, Dewji Rama, and Gopal Jooma, all *kalassees*, who had been working in the house when the chain was missed, were arrested, and were placed, with the informant, before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of theft and complicity in the offence. When the case was resumed after the police had obtained their witnesses, the last two accomplices were discharged in the absence of evidence. The evidence of Captain Clarke showed that he did not believe the accused were the actual prepetrators since they have borne a good character and were receiving a salary of Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 each. They were aware of the loss, and when they arrived in Bombay in police custody, certain gold ornaments were shown him which he could not identify. Two goldsmiths appeared in evidence and deposed that the accused produced several links of a gold chain, which he cast into ornaments for them about two years ago. The testimony of the informant Chungoo and the other accomplice Gopal disclosed that at the period referred to both the accused boarded the launch Victoria of Messrs. Cook and Co., where they were employed. The launch was lying off Bori Bunder and Luximan produced a chain, which he alleged he had found, and breaking it up into several portions distributed it amongst them, taking care to retain the lion's share for himself. The prisoners denied the charge, and Mr. Spencer, who appeared for the prisoners, contended there was no identification of the chain in the evidence brought by the prosecution. The Magistrate, in expressing his view of the case, said it was no doubt one of very strong suspicion, but he did not think there was any evidence as to the identity. It was necessary in a criminal case like that to prove the identity of the chain without any doubt. The accused clearly proved that the chain with him was not the one lost. He (the Magistrate) could place no reliance upon the evidence of accomplices, and there was no evidence to prove that the ornaments were the identical gold of Captain Clark's chain. No doubt it was a very suspicious case, but he would not be justified in convicting the accused on the evidence, and he, therefore, discharged them.

CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already received	Rs. 2,535
Mr. J. M. Sleater	10
Another Native Admirer	2
Mr. H. W. Barrow	10
Total	Rs. 2,557

THE ANTI-USURY LEAGUE.

THE following letter has been sent by the Anti-Usury League to the Secretary, Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission.

Sir,—The members of the Anti-Usury League have, for a considerable period, held a series of meetings in Bombay, in order to draw public attention to the evil practices of the money-lending classes particularly in this City.

These meetings have shown that there is a prevalent desire to seek a protection from the undue power placed in the hands of the money-lender by the Legislature.

We have noticed that your Commission has been collecting much valuable information regarding the relationship of debtor and creditor among the Deccan landholders, but that other districts appear to have been kept outside the scope of your inquiries. We therefore, respectfully beg to draw your attention to the fact that the misery arising from unrestricted and usurious interest upon petty loans is as great in Bombay as elsewhere; and if it be not beyond your power we ask that some suggestions in regard to it might be made by you.

We have advocated, at all our meetings, that the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act be widely extended, and Mr. Fulton, C.S., who reported upon this Act in 1889, hinted that an extension of the Act to Bombay might be wise. He said: "My remarks, it is true, are not confined to agriculturists, and I doubt not that there are other classes of debtors, who would be the better of some protection. I have always understood that in the town of Bombay the domestic servants are very much in the power of the Marwaris; and the poor generally are very improvident. But the Deccan Relief Act only applies to agriculturists and the mere fact that its extension will not benefit all classes, who require relief is no ground for not relieving the class to whom it can at all be made applicable. Eventually, perhaps, similar relief may be given to other debtors, but such a measure would require legislation and need not be further discussed in dealing with this reference."

We may point out that until the year 1855 the inhabitants of Bombay, in common with the rest of the Presidency, had some protection, since, up to that date, the rate of interest recoverable in a civil court was limited to 12 per cent., but now the only safeguard is the mercifulness of the judge a variable or unknown quantity. In asking that the Deccan Relief Act shall be extended and that other than Deccan agriculturists shall have its benefits, we ask for nothing new, for in England the regulations of the pawn-broking Acts are a safeguard to the public, and in other civilized countries the State has stood between the borrower and the lender: particularly in Germany where it was recently enacted, as follows:—

"Whosoever shall take advantage of the distress, indiscretion, or inexperience of another and persuade him to promise or give to himself or a third person interest upon a loan, which so exceeds the usual interest as to be flagrantly disproportion to the service rendered may be punished for extortion with imprisonment not exceeding six months, be simultaneously fined and liable to loss of civil rights. Whoever practises such extortion as a business may be punished with imprisonment of not less than three months, fined and loss of civil rights. Contracts contravening the provision of this law are declared null and void." We belive that in Hungary similar enactments are in force against usury.

We are aware that courts of justice in England used to favour the creditor class by giving judgement for claims largely in excess of the money lent by accepting the signature of the debtor on a discounted bill as sufficient evidence that the figure written on the bill had been actually lent. We think it is not beyond the power of the Legislative to provide against such fraud.

The only objection of any weight we can find against the adoption of this Act, and this objection applies to all legislation which protects the weak against the strong, is that it destroys the rule of *laissez faire*, and involves the aid of the State where, according to the *laissez faire* economists such aid should not be given. We would urge that the tendency of legislation in recent years in the English Parliament has been in direct opposition to the rigid teachings of these economists; that the State has interfered in a remarkable degree between landlord and tenant in Ireland, and that the Truck Acts, the Pawnbroking Acts, the acts to protect sailors and miners in the discharge of their duties are not in accordance with these theories of the *laissez faire* school. We do not ask that the wealthy, who are well able to take care of themselves should have the benefit of the widened Deccan Relief Act, but that it should only be made applicable to those below the level of the income tax, viz.—to all persons in receipts of Rs. 500 or £35 a year or less. In this way the artisan, the mill hand, and the clerk would have some reasonable protection.

We, trust, Sir, that you will not allow the present opportunity of taking official notice of the helplessness of the poor of Bombay to escape you, and that you will place this letter before the Commission.—I have &c.,

(Sd.) D. GOSTLING,
Chairman of the Anti-Usury League.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, who in the absence of the chairman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, owing to illness, presided at the forty-sixth annual general meeting of the Bombay Native General Library, had rather a hard task to perform in maintaining order. It being notified beforehand that several propositions allowing certain concessions to the subscribers or third-class members were to be brought before the meeting, the advocates of the changes mustered in great force to endeavour to gain their object. The battle on behalf of the radicals, was fought by Mr. Babu Ramchunder, pleader, and Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, and many passionate speeches were made, but none were listened to with great attention, except that of Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgur, supported by Mr. S. S. Bengalee and Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, and the speeches of these three gentlemen, who fought very discriminately, produced more than the desired effect. Great confusion prevailed throughout the proceedings, and the president's call to order being of no avail, the meeting had to be adjourned at eight o'clock without finishing the whole business. The following business was transacted last evening:—

Mr. A. F. Moos read the annual report, and moved that the report be received, printed, and circulated amongst the members of the Library.

Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster moved an amendment to the effect that the words "and subscribers" should be added to the above resolution after the word members.

Mr. Baburao, pleader, seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dulvi, pleader, and others spoke against the amendment, saying that it changed the constitution of the institution; but they were not heard by those even sitting near to them, as their voices were drowned by the noise created by the young students. The amendment was carried by a very large majority. The chairman then declared the following six gentlemen to be duly elected as members of the managing committee for the year 1892:—The Hon'ble Justice Kashinath T. Telang, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Mr. Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Dr. Rustomjee Nasserwanjee Khory, M.D., Dr. J. C. Lisboa, F.L.S., and Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring managing committee and auditors of the Library for their services during the last year. Mr. D. P. Master and C. R. Sowmitre were re-appointed auditors for the current year. Mr. Babu Ramchunder proposed that the Library should be kept open until 9 o'clock instead of 8 o'clock. Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgur strongly advocated the desirability of keeping the Library open not until 9 o'clock but until 10 o'clock, as most of the subscribers were clerks or students, who could hardly find time in the morning or early in the evening. The proposition was opposed by several members on the ground that this would entail further expense in the form of gas bills; which should not be permitted, looking at the financial position of the institution; but it was carried by an overwhelming majority. The third proposition, which was proposed by Mr. Babu Ramchander, seconded and supported by Messrs. Chichgar, Bengalee, and Ganput Sadashiv Rao, was to the effect that a subscriber should be allowed to take one book or periodical unless previously asked for by members. This proposition provoked a very lively and passionate discussion and it encountered strong opposition at the hands of the other party. An amendment was moved by Dr. Burdi, and seconded by Mr. Suntook, that the subscribers be allowed to take one book or periodical; but the subscription fee should be increased from 6 to 10 annas per month. A very hot discussion ensued. The chairman appealed in vain to their good feelings not to go out of order. The proposition of Mr. Babu Ramchunder was carried whilst the amendment was lost, there being no member in its favour except the mover and the seconder. The chairman, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was recorded, ultimately declared the meeting postponed *sine die*. Three cheers were given for Mr. Chichgar, Mr. Babu Ramchunder, and Mr. Bengalee for their independent support of the doorer subscribers.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

BEFORE a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. G. H. M. Batten, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, read an exhaustive paper on the above subject. After reading the history of the question and quoting the statistics and the opinions of officials and travellers, the essayist said:—

I now come to the proposals of the "Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade," as to the actual practical steps to be taken to arrive at their object. I find them in a pamphlet published by the Secretary of that Society in 1890. The first two and the fourth are thus stated:—(1) That the Bengal system of licensing the growth of the poppy and of manufacturing opium be at once stopped, except so far as may be needful for legitimate medical use. (2) That the measures be at once taken, by raising the tax or otherwise, to prevent any extension of the cultivation of the poppy in Malwa, so as to compensate for the the diminution of the supply from Bengal. (4) That the retail sale of opium throughout India be limited by measures having the same object as the provisions of the Pharmacy Act in Great Britain, namely, to restrict the sale to that which is required for medical use alone.

It will be observed that nothing is said of the poppy cultivation in the Punjab; perhaps, the society are not aware of its existence. I assume that they would propose to stop that also. Otherwise smuggling from that Province would assume enormous dimensions. Then, I would ask, what is meant by "legitimate medical use?" When we find whole tribes of people, living in malarious and fever-stricken tracts, using the opium daily as a prophylactic, is that a legitimate medical use? Or, is it intended that no one shall be permitted to purchase opium except under the written authority of a duly certificated member of the medical profession? How many of the opium consumers in India are within reach of an English doctor? Could you trust the native Baids, Hakims, and Pansaris, the doctors and druggists of the country, with this power? Anybody with any knowledge of India would laugh at such an idea. How, then, are you to meet this great practical difficulty?

It may be possible in British territory, by the exercise of despotic power, to prevent the poppy being grown, but what are "the necessary measures" so vaguely suggested for preventing its extension in the native States? Every tyro in Excise or Customs administration knows that the power to raise duties on an article in large demand is limited by the means of preventing its illicit production and sale, and that if you increase the profits of smuggling, you will proportionately have to increase your preventive measures. Unless British officers and establishments were appointed to over run the native States, and to interfere with the agricultural operations of the people, the cessation of the growth of the poppy in British territory would infallibly lead to an enormous extension of the cultivation in native States. The export thence of opium could only be prevented by Customs barriers and patrols round Rajputana and Central India, involving a line between 2,000 and 3,000 miles in length, and heavy expenditure on the establishments. How would the native States concerned regard such measures? I have no hesitation in saying that the discontent occasioned not only in those States, but amongst our own people, including the Sikhs—from whom the flower of our native army is recruited—would constitute a very serious political danger.

I was myself in charge of a Customs' line, 2,500 miles in length, the greater part of which was maintained to keep salt produced in native States from entering British territory without the payment of a heavy duty. I am well acquainted with the evils of that barbarous system, the destruction of which I was one of the first to advocate, and spared no efforts to accomplish. It was achieved by entering into treaties with the States possessing salt sources, under which British establishments are permitted to supervise their salt-works, and tax the produce before it leaves them. But this could be accomplished only by paying the States concerned compensation, in the shape of lump sums of money and annual assignments, which are met from the taxation of the salt consumed by their people. But, how are you to conciliate the native States for interference in their poppy cultivation? Will the people of India, or the people of this country, submit to be taxed in order to compensate these native States, and to reconcile their rulers to an army of British preventive officers scattered over their territories? And, if you reconcile the rulers by paying them, how are you to conciliate their people, who have been accustomed for centuries to the unrestricted use of opium? Without such preventive measures, British India will be supplied with the Malwa drug, which, from its great value in a small bulk, is comparatively easy to smuggle. And these preventive measures must be of the strictest kind, involving the searching of the persons of all travellers, and domiciliary visits, to detect the carriage, and prevent the storing of the drug.

THE TRADE WITH CHINA.

I now come to the third proposal of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. It is as follows:—

3. That the Chinese Government be approached with proposals for diminishing the export of Malwa opium, simultaneously with the suppression of the growth of the poppy throughout China.

I do not wish to use disrespectful language, but I can hardly speak of such a proposal with gravity. The Chinese Government, who have for centuries fulminated futile edicts, threatening the heaviest pains and penalties against the growth of the poppy and the use of opium, but whose officials have never had the will or the power to enforce them, who are known to connive at the open and unconcealed infringement of the law, are to be "approached" by the British Government, with this request:—"Now, that we are doing our best to deprive you of Indian opium, which your people for centuries have demanded on account of its superior quality; now, that we have, by our restrictive measures, encouraged the growth of the poppy in China, and the home production of an inferior article, to such an extent, that whole provinces are covered with its cultivation; now, that we are mulcting your import customs revenue of about £2,000,000 sterling a year; will you be good enough at once to stop the cultivation in China, and deprive your people of an article which, we believe, to be an unmitigated evil; although there is a large body of Englishmen, who, from personal experience, have testified that it is harmless to the great mass, who are moderate consumers?" How would such a request be met? If the solemn and self-possessed Chinaman has any sense of humour, by inextinguishable laughter.

But why should our philanthropy stop here? I read a statement, a short time ago, in a paper, called the *Foochow Echo*, to the effect that some of the Chinese are planting poppy in the place of tea. If they meet with success, it is said, others will follow their example and give up tea altogether. It is the competition of of Indian tea in the markets of Europe which, has lowered the profits on China tea. Let us trust that India will not be asked by the Anti-Opium Society to give up producing tea, in order to prevent the Chinese turning their tea-gardens into poppy fields. And what of the hypocrisy of a people, who not only derive nearly half of their public revenue from the consumption of alcohol and tobacco, but support from this consumption an enormous commercial industry of brewers, distillers, hop and barley growers, merchants, importers, agents, and vendors, what of their hypocrisy in asking India and China to forego the profit derived from the opium trade?

I am aware that many of the opponents of opium would also prohibit the use of alcoholic drinks in the United Kingdom, but before "approaching" China let the people of this country set the example, and make the liquor traffic, except for purely medicinal purposes, illegal; let them forbid by law the cultivation of the hop plant, and the growth of barley for distillation or malting; let them forbid the import of wine and spirits from the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, and then they will be in a position to "approach" China with a prayer for the destruction of the poppy cultivation and the trade in opium.

OPINION IN INDIA.

It is true that a more moderate party in this country does not go the length of prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium in Bengal. They are shocked at the direct management by the Government of these industries. No question has been more fully discussed in India than this, there are volumes of correspondence relating to it, but the upshot of all these discussions has invariably been the recognition of the fact that, under any other system, the cultivation could not be so well restricted, that smuggling would be more rife, that the cultivators would be brought under influences of speculators, from which they are at present guarded, and that whatever evils now exist would be largely increased. The Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade recognise this, and in the phamphlet I have quoted, declare that the proposal is entirely inadequate, and that their demand is nothing short of absolute prohibition.

India has had the advantage of drawing from England, for more than a hundred years, a number of upright, honest, and able administrators. It is remarkable that there is not a single instance of an Englishman who has been directly responsible for the well-being of India, and who has had an important voice in its administration, who has ever suggested the prohibition of the cultivation of the poppy. That has been left for a party of irresponsible persons in this country, whose want of knowledge is patent to everyone, who has studied the question on the spot.

I will give one recent and striking instance. There is internal evidence that no one, who joined in the memorial of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium trade, of the 30th July, 1890, which is published in the recent Blue-book, on the consumption of opium in India, had the most elementary knowledge of India, or, if there were such a person, he could not have read the memorial. In it, Lucknow is described as being in the Punjab, and Lahore as being in north-western Provinces! This blunder is as stupendous as would be that of persons memorialising for the suppression of alcohol in Europe, who should place Paris in Scotland and Dublin in Holland.

There have just come into my hands two articles from native newspapers, published, one in Calcutta, the other in Bombay. The Calcutta paper is called *Bangabasi*. It has the largest circulation of any of the Bengal papers, being about 20,000. The following is a translation of an article which appeared in that paper, on the 30th January last:—

"What harm does Government's opium business do to us? Does Government press us to eat the drug? Or, is it that the sight of an opium-shop creates such a craving for the article that one cannot help eating it? Now, the opium-shops as such, possess no attractions for the people, their existence merely making it easy for habitual opium-eaters to buy it for their use. We believe that most of those, who use opium suffer from some disease and use it medically. Opium is a medicine in gout and in all diseases of the bowels and kidneys. That opium used in old age prolongs life is also a common belief. For all these reasons, many people use the drug in large or small doses, and gradually become confirmed opium-eaters. It is not the sight or appearance of the opium-shops, which, by the way, is the most revolting possible, that attracts men thereto. Nor is it the case that men eat opium for the purpose of showing their loyalty to Government, which trades in that article. Nor, again, do people go to the opium-shops from the consideration that by buying opium they would help to rescue Government from its financial embarrassment. Habitual opium-eaters can do without their daily bread rather than forego their regulation dose of the drug. Again, opium is largerly used as a medicine in all systems of the medical treatment—allopathic, homœpathic, ayurvedik. People resort to the opium-shops for all these purposes, and not a man is attracted to them by their mere appearance, as is the case with liquor-shops. An opium-shop has nothing of the wine-shop's attractive glitter of glass and beauty of label. Nor does a dose of opium produce that exhilaration of spirits, which makes the wine-bibber sing and dance in joy. What attractions, then, does an opium-shop possess for the public? We do not really see that an opium-shop licensed by Government can hold out any temptations to men. Its appearance is rather calculated to repel men from it. If it had been otherwise, if the mere sight of an opium-shop had been enough to attract customers, we would have freely condemned the opium business of the Government.

"A person under the influence of opium does not become querulous or boisterous. Nor does an habitual opium-eater bring beggary and destitution upon himself and family, and die an untimely death. The number of untimely deaths among opium-eaters is very few. If it had been otherwise, we should have been the first to condemn the opium trade, and ask Government to discontinue the sinful business.

"It is true that opium is used for committing suicide. But those that will commit suicide, will commit it even if they do not get opium for the purpose. Government does not trade in arsenic or ropes, and yet many people put an end to their lives by swallowing the former or drawing the latter round their necks. If Government discontinues its opium business, others will take it up, and there will still be cases of suicide from opium-poisoning. We are, therefore, really unable to understand what harm is done by the Government's trade in raw opium.

"These remarks apply, in some measure, to the different preparations of opium, and particularly to guli. The shops present a more repulsive appearance. As is, however, desirable on various grounds that such shops should cease to exist, the writer would not object to Government's directing their abolition.

"What good will the changes, now proposed to be made in connection with Government's opium business, do to the country? And is it possible to do the amount of good that is expected? We do not see that the Government's opium business does any harm to anybody. Opium cultivation will not cease even if Government gives up the business. Nor is it desired that that cultivation should cease. Now, suppose Government gives up the business, and somebody finds himself at liberty to grow and sell and purchase opium. Suppose the opium-shops, flourishing as before, with this difference only, that the sign-boards put up in front of the shops no longer contain the words 'By order of Government.' The accounts are made up, and they disclose a large deficit in the finances. Government, however, must meet its regular expenditure, and that means that the people must raise the money from other sources. It is thus clear that the people will gain nothing by the abolition of the Government's trade in opium."

The *Bombay Samachar*, a paper, which has the largest daily Guzerati circulation, in Bombay, has the following article, on the 19th February last.

"The opium agitators in England seem to be insensible to the great pecuniary loss that would be inflicted on the people of India by a prohibition against the production of opium in India and its export to China. As the ranks of the opium agitators in England in addition has now been made to the person of Miss Sundrabai Powar, an Indian lady, in an address recently delivered by her at Sheffield, Miss Powar asserted that the use of opium had created great mischief in India, and that as she could not quietly bear this sight she had gone to England to plead for the abolition of the opium monopoly. It is not known in Bombay who Miss Powar is, and what she did while she was in India to stop the alleged evil effects of the consumption of this drug. Miss Powar accuses the Government of India of having encouraged the opium trade in the interests revenue, but no mischief whatever, we assert, has been created in India by the consumption of opium. On the other hand, considerable evil has been caused by a free use of country and Europe spirits, particularly among the educated persons, and the Government of India is very particular about increasing its revenue from this source. Miss Powar ought to bear in mind that there is more need for checking the consumption of spirituous drinks than the use of opium."

Mr. Samuel Laing when Finance Minister of India, in 1862, made the following remarks:—

"This much seems certain in speculating on the probable continuance of a demand for opium in China. Every civilised or semi-civilised race of mankind seems to affect some peculiar form of nervous stimulant, and as the natives of Northern Europe take to alcohol, so the Chinese take to opium. Possibly, in each case, the craving is for something to supply an innate want. The Englishman, the Dane, the German, and the Russian resort to that, the specific effect of which is to raise the spirits and produce temporary exhilaration. The Chinese, whose greatest deficiency, as shown by the whole history, religion, and literature of the race, is in the imaginative faculties, resorts to that which stimulates the imagination, and makes his sluggish brain see visions and dream dreams. Be this, as it may, the fact is certain that, under all circumstances and in all climates, as the Englishman is a drinker of beer, so is the Chinaman, a smoker of opium. We have, at the bottom of our opium revenue, one of the great natural instincts of a large population, upon which English Chancellors of the Exchequer confidently rely for half their revenue."

I have not dealt with the comparative physiological effects produced by the use of alcohol and opium, and other drugs; but I hope some of the more scientific gentlemen here, this evening, will speak on this point. From all I have learnt on the subject, I believe that the excess of the use of alcohol is far more destructive to the human frame than that of opium, for one attacks the tissues and the other produces only functional derangement. If the people of India are deprived of opium, the consumers of it will infallibly have recourse to alcohol or to hemp, which grows wild in many parts of the country, and the effects of which are, when taken in excess, maddening.

Indeed much of the evil character which is given to opium is due to its being frequently adulterated with or used with hemp. The hashish, from which the English word assasim is derived, and the bhang which is notoriously the stimulant used by fanatics in India when intent on reckless slaughter, are nothing but hemp. It would be beyond the power even of Parliament to eradicate hemp from India.

In conclusion, I would say to the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade—You may make this a party question; you may win votes relying on the uninstructed philanthropy of your fellow countrymen; you may, through Parliament, use the despotic power of the British Government to destroy one of the most valuable products of India, and subject the people to new taxation in order to supply the loss of revenue now paid chiefly by the Chinese; you may deprive hundreds of thousands of her Majesty's Indian subjects of a prophylactic which enables them to resist fatigue, to sustain privation, and to save life; you may thereby increase suffering, sickness, and mortality; you may cover India with an army of preventive officers to watch another army of smugglers, created to satisfy a natural demand of which you have suppressed the legitimate supply; you may harass the people by personal searches and domiciliary visits; you may thus create discontent amongst our native subjects, and disaffection in the best forces of our native army; you may, by unwarranted and unprecedented interference in their internal administration, and, owing to the pecuniary losses both rulers and subjects will sustain, disgust and alienate the native States of Central India and Rajputana, our bravest and most loyal allies; you may drive the consumers of opium to alcohol and hemp; you may do all this, but you will never persuade the Chinese to follow in your footsteps, and abandon the ever-increasing culture of the poppy. In short, you may inflict on India a cruel injury, the extent and the consequences of which you are incapable of calculating; but you will fail in any way to benefit China, unless you count it a benefit greatly to extend the cultivation of the poppy, and the manufacture of opium within her borders.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 11.

Harvey, Col, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Meerut.
Andrew, Lt, Bengal, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Knox, Lt, Bengal, Maywan Bhil Corps, on leave, from Kherwara.

APRIL 12.

Churchill, Bd-Surgn, Lt-Col, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, from Allahabad.
Warner, Lt, Bo, 3rd Lancers, from, leave, from England.
Block, Capt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.
Elton, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.
Creagh, Lt, Ms, 5th P I, from leave, from England.
Turing, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Royal Fus, from leave, from England.
Mangles, Lt, Bo, 2nd K O Lanc Regt, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 9.

Brownlaw, Capt, Bengal, 1st Punjab Infy, on leave, to England.

APRIL 12.

Barlanan, Lt, Ms, 7th Ms Infy, on leave, to England.
Tritton, Capt, Bo, Staff, on leave, to Kirkee.
Barton, Capt, Bo, R Fus, on leave, to Poona.
Kettlewell, Capt, Bo, Foreign Dept, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th April, 1892.

1. Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once. Failure to do this delays the Chief Civil Master Armourer's report, without which the Capitation Grant for the year cannot be drawn.

2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 11th instant:—Gunner J Graham.

3. Copies of the Rules and Prospectus of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association for 1892 can be obtained by members on application at the Fort Head-Quarters.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th April, 1892.

1. The annual Board on Equipment, composed as under will assemble at Head-Quarters at 9-30 a.m. to-day, the 13th instant:—

President—Major R. S. Brown.
Members—Major and Adjt. T. W. C. Leathem, and Capt. J. P. Baird.

2. The Committee of which Major Brown is President will re-assemble at Captain Soundy's Office to-day, Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 8 p.m.

3. "C." Company prizes will be fired for on the Cooria Range on Friday, the 15th instant.

4. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Captain J. Kenny from 2nd April to 2nd May, 1892, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

5. Matches of the above association will be fired for on the Cooria Ranges from the 16th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive. The prospectus may be obtained and entries made by applying to the Sergeant-Major at Head-Quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return to Head-Quarters, without delay, their military saddles, bridles, arms, accoutrements and carbine buckets.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 9).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir C H T Crosthwaite, K C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, to be an ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl of India.

Sir C H T Crosthwaite has on the afternoon of this day taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

The services of Col R C B Pemberton, R E, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

MEDICAL.

Surgn-Capt J T W Leslie, M B C M, Secy to the Inspr-Genl of Jails with Civil Medical Administration, Burma, to officiate as Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, vice Surgn-Major C J H Warden, M.D.

JUDICIAL.

With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the Office of Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, C P D Henderson, C.S.I. is appointed to be also Judicial Commissioner of Coorg.

FORESTS.

The transfer of Mr W M Green, Depy Consvr of Forests, 3rd grade, from Bengal to Burma, is cancelled.

The transfer of Mr E G Chester, Depy Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade, from the Andamans to Bengal, is deferred till further orders.

The services of Mr E P Popert, Consvr of Forests, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

EMIGRATION.

The services of Surgn-Major D W D Comins, Protector of Emigrants and Supt of Emigration, Calcutta, which were placed at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Dept by the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept, No 883, dated the 3rd March 1891, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Government, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Frederick Skeels as Consul for Italy at Rangoon.

Lieut F G C Ross, of the 2nd Battn, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire) Regt, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, as described in sections 32 and 33 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised within the limits of the Sipri Cantonment.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to invest Lieut F G C Ross, with power to try breaches of any rule made under section 25 of the said Act within the limits of the Sipri Cantonment.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Rev N H Russell, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission at Mhow, to solemnize marriages within the limits of the Mhow Cantonment.

Major-Genl Sir J Browne, K C S I, C B, R E, Qr mr-Genl in India, is appointed to be a resident of the 1st class and Govr-Genl's Agent in Baluchistan.

The services of Col P W Powlett, C S I, I S C, Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Lieut-Col H B Abbott, I S C, Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Colonel P W Powlett, C S I, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Col P D Henderson, C S I, Madras Cavalry, Resident of the 2nd class and General Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti is appointed to be a Resident of the 1st class and Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Colonel C B Pemberton, R E, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Surgn-Major A S Lethbridge, C S I, M D, I M S (Bengal), Inspr-Genl of Jails, Bengal, is appointed to be Resident of the 2nd class and Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti vice Col P D Henderson, C S I.

Major C E Yate, C S I, C M G, I S C, Political Agent of the 2nd class and Depy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Loralai and Railway Dist, is granted special leave for six months.

Lieut A H McMahon, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, is on return from privilege leave, posted as Depy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments in the Postal Dept are notified:—Mr E de C Williams, Depy Postmaster Genl, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade, vice Mr E A Roussac, retired; Babu Bishun Chandra Datta, Supt of Post

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The 61st annual general meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, at which the Duke of Cambridge presided, passed off very quietly. Considerable dissatisfaction had been expressed by members during the past year, on account of the reticence preserved by the Council as to the future locality of the Institution, and it was anticipated that these views would be stated, and that several alterations in the rules would also be pressed upon the meeting. The presence of His Royal Highness, however, and the caudid and most judicious speech with which he opened the proceedings, imparted to the latter a direction from which they were not allowed to deviate. The Duke said that the Banqueting Hall which had been presented to them was quite insufficient for its proposed purpose, and that the Council, with all the assistance which he, as President of the Institution, could give it, had done its very best to obtain the necessary concessions from the Government. So far they had been unsuccessful, but they had not lost hope. Eventually the members had to go their way, their suspense unrelieved, and the possibility of eviction staring them in the face. This must be regarded as most unsatisfactory from every point of view, and it is much to be desired that the Treasury will shortly see its way to put an end to this existing uncertainty which is doing great mischief to the two Services.

From an unexpected quarter we receive an account of the effect of the new weapons of small calibre and quick fire, which bears upon the face of it the appearance of truth, and has been accepted as "veridique" by our contemporary the "Progress Militaire." This account has been communicated to the "Est Republicain," of Nancy, by a correspondent who would seem to have had special opportunities of observation both at Concon and Placilla, during the late events in Chile. A Brigade of the Opposition forces, he tells us, was armed with the Mannlicher 8 mm. (314 in.) rifle, model 1888, to the number of 3,446, out of 9,925 combatants. The precision of fire attained with this weapon, we learn, was shown by the fact that, of the dead and wound-Balmacedists, 56 per cent. had received their wounds, as was easily recognised, from the Mannlicher rifle. Volley and individual firing at 1,000 and 600 metres (1,093 and 656 yards) sufficed to sweep the terrain and check the offensive movements of the enemy, while, as appeared from the evidence of prisoners interrogated upon the field, fire from 600 metres directed against the Balmacedist skirmishers upon the bank of the Aconcagua, spread confusion among the reserves drawn up at 1,000 and 1,600 metres beyond.

Such was the moral effect of the precision and rapidity of fire, that some of the Dictator's soldiers are said to have declared they would rather be shot straightway than fight again with troops that slaughtered them like rabits. Of the 10,000 men put in the field by Balmaceda at Concon, 2,600 or 3,000 took part in the battle of Placilla, and these were the first to fly as soon as they were attacked from 1,900 or 1,200 metres; while, on the other hand, the Opposition troops gained such confidence in their arms after Concon that they would gladly have faced much superior forces. The facility of instruction with the Mannlicher seemed also to have been great, for the result of the practice of the recruits was very good. Lastly, the wounds caused by the Mannlicher have a special character. "Either they kill at once, or they assure a recovery without complications or great suffering. The bones, even at the greatest distances, were traversed without fragments of steel or lead being left, or those comminutions being caused which aggravate the wound itself. The balls extracted retained their original form.

The subject of the ill-treatment of soldiers in the German Army is briefly and very practically treated in a paper, by a Bavarian officer of high rank, in the "Militar Wochenblatt." He considers that ill-treatment is almost exclusively confined to recruits, that those who are specially dull and awkward in acquiring drill draw down upon them the wrath of the Drill Instructor, who is probably found fault with for failing to produce results incompatible with the time allowed to him for training the men before they are seen by some senior officer. Time is wasted in an excessive cultivation of the slow march and some other vexatious minutiæ which interfere with the general training of the recruit. He suggests the substitution of gymnastics for some of these causes of delay, as the awkward men would be thus rendered supple. He considers that more time should be allowed for the training of the recruit, and he appears to doubt whether the introduction of open military tribunals would effect any appreciable reform.

The German military authorities have demanded a credit of some two millions sterling for the improvement of their artillery. This step is not taken before it is needed, as the German artillery had become rather antiquated. It has been found hitherto impossible to discover the particulars of the new guns which are to be adopted, but it has been ascertained that such of the present guns as are to be retained in the Service are having changes effected in their breech mechanism and chambers, from which it is inferred they will also be rifled on a new system. With regard to the powder which is destined to be employed, there is a dark suspicion that something like it has been seen before. The powder which the Germans have long been in the habit of praising so highly is now being replaced by "another substance which strongly resembles melinite, if it is not melinite itself."

A French engineer has been entrusted with the laying out of an artillery and infantry practice ground in the Kiathane valley, near Constantinople; on the completion of the work, which will cost £500 (Turkish), it is proposed to conduct there a competitive trial between Krupp, Armstrong, and Canet guns. After the last war with Russia it was determined to convert Erzroum into a modern entrenched camp; works commenced in 1882 were completed in 1887. These consist of thirteen forts, to which in 1888 and 1889 were added two new ones. All the new forts are closed at the gorge and have well secured communications and magazine accommodation. In Erzroum there are some 300 pieces and mortars of various makes and calibres, including fifty Krupps. The value of these costly fortifications is, to say the least of it, very questionable.

Riza Pasha, the new Turkish War Minister, has instituted certain reforms which augur well for his administration of the army. He displays an interest, quite unusual in his country, in the welfare of the officers and the men. According to a pre-existent system of issuing pay to officers, those of the higher ranks were first paid, the subalterns sometimes, in consequence, had to wish and sigh for their stipends. This method is now inverted, so that the smaller payments are made in full, and the senior officers suffer any deductions necessary from a failure in the exchequer to meet all its obligations. Gold and silver are also now exchanged under official supervision, so that no usurious deductions are inflicted upon those drawing pay. Riza Pasha is further endeavouring to supervise more rigidly the execution of contract supplies.

The relations of the French Government offices with the Press seem to grow more and more strained. A recent decision will cause no small heart-burning, though by it the question of the droit decrire, which was so eagerly discussed in relation to the paper of M. Joseph Reinach in the Revue des deux Mondes, has in one sense been more definitely defined. The commander of each Army Corps has received formal instructions to the effect that every "individual" connected with the Press, engaged in any Military service whatever, will lose his right of contributing to French or other journals during the period of his training. We do not know whether to understand that those officers who are not connected with the Press, and who yet contribute to it, will also be debarred from wielding their pens, or whether the Minister will continue to be sagaciously oblivious as to what is going on, until such moment as it pleases him to strike.

L'Esercito Italiano, in a recent article upon the Alpine Italian frontier, contests statements lately made by certain French journals regarding the celerity with which 200,000 men could be thrown into the frontier garrisons for frontier defence. The Italian journal considers, that under the new system of railway communications, the recent establishment of magazines and depôts, the collection of stores at 108 centres instead of 87, and the accumulation of provisions and material along the frontier with the present distribution of the Alpine and "Bersaglieri" regiments, five days would suffice to place the frontier in a proper state of defence and give time for such reinforcements to be sent forward as could be desired, inasmuch as no invasion of foreign territory is likely to take place.

According to a Foreign Office report from Berlin, the total ordinary and extraordinary cost of the German Army in the year 1891-92 amounted to close upon 24,000,0001. For 1892-93 the estimate is four and a-half millions more. This appears to be the whole charge in money on the German people for the support of their immense army, for the various States and Kingdoms which form the Empire and have Budgets of their own make no provision in cash for army expenditure, which falls only on the Imperial Government. The navy estimate is 4,765,5701. for the Empire. These sums appear small in comparison with the English Budget of War and Marine, which together amounted to thirty-one and a-half millions last year. The German people give their personal services in the army, whereas the English pay in cash, and hence the difference.

The English colony inhabiting the quaint old capital of Darmstadt looked upon the late Grand Duke of these in the light of a compatriot, while his periodical visits to England and the great interest he evinced in the British Army rendered him more popular in our Service than any other German Prince.

NOTICES.

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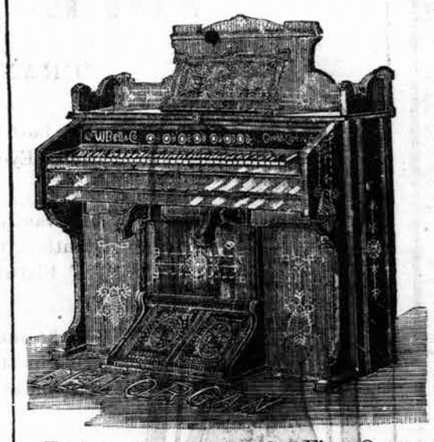

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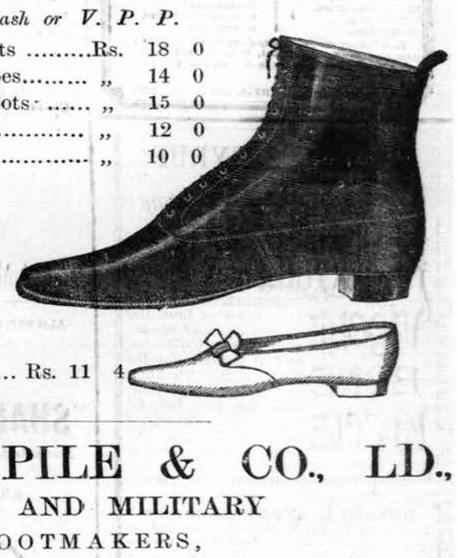

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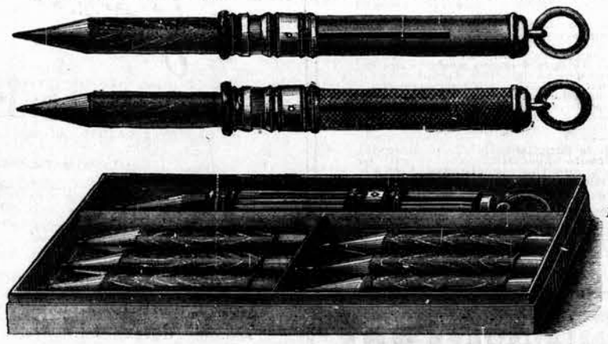

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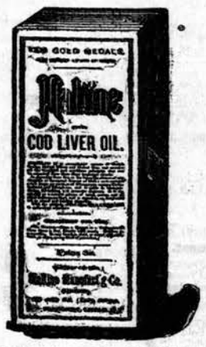

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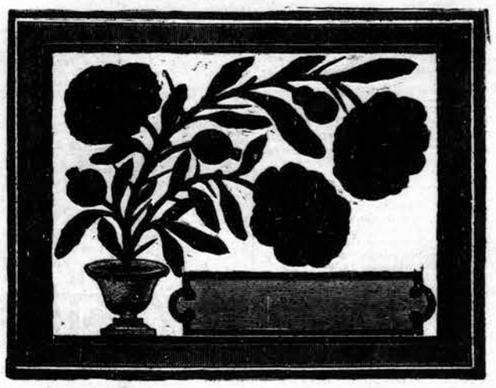

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.